WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
"P & O WHISKY"
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

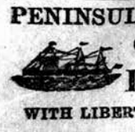
The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,013—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]


Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	18th Aug.
"M." VALETTA	6023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7503	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 152.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8, Aug. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFT and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Ports and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 14th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about the 16th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S S "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.
" DCO. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,900, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	10
With Single Temple	50	34	12
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	10

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



FISHING TACKLE.

ALLCOCK'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

Invite the Attention of Sportsmen to their Splendid Stock of all kinds of Fishing Tackle, which comprises every Requisite for Sea and River Fishing.

RODS. REELS. LINES.
ARTIFICIAL FLIES AND BAITS.
TRACES. CASTING LINES. HOOKS.
SUNDRIES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD,
SILVERTOWN.

ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS, METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.

THE BRITISH LUXFER PRISM SYNDICATE, LD.

Speciality, Illumination of dark Offices, etc., by natural means.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.*

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DRYING BOTTLES.

THE LUXURY of a DRYING BOTTLE during the MONSOON is appreciated by

EVERY SMOKER IN INDIA.

1 QUART SIZE.....Rs. 2 each
2 " " ..... " 3 "
4 QUART SIZE.....Rs. 5 each
7 " " ..... " 10 "

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "MIKADO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's SURVEYOR, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1900.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

FROM AUGUST 25th the FREE PUBLIC demonstrations will be CLOSED, and from that date private consulting hours for the scientific care of all diseases will be 8 A. M. to 7 P.M. First consultation FREE of CHARGE. Professor RICHARD, Ash Lane, near Currency Bank. Fort, Bombay, and for further information see "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," and the "Advocate of India" of SATURDAY, August 11th inst.

WANTED a LADY or GENTLEMAN, Native or Foreigner, no experience required, to take charge of the offices for the sale, retail and wholesale, in the medicine department. The applicant must invest a cash sum from five to eight thousand (8,000) Rs. Capital Guaranteed by stock. Apply in person.

PROFESSOR RICHARD,
Ash Lane, near Currency Bank.

WANTED.

ON the Temporary Establishment, for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, (Public Works Department) at Karachi, a skilled DRAUGHTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, up in strains, and of Departmental experience. The employment will be practically permanent during health and good behaviour. Apply as above, stating age and salary required, and submitting copies of recent testimonials with reference for character.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to
NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." The Postal receipt for the money order must be posted together with the letter (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1. Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COOLING and pleasant in its effect is THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Tropical Hair Douche, stimulates the Scalp and nourishes the Hair Vessels. Per bottle Re. 1-8, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUITS For MONSOON WEAR, NAVY Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs. 42. A large range of new Vicuna and Soft Homespun Suitings just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

DESSERT SETS, White and Gold, for 6 Persons, 8 pieces, Reduced Price Rs. 3-14. Many New Novelties of English and French-make at Cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4; Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and to Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle, Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poetsby W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated Partners with capital introduced. Capita procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, ESQ., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL......£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL......£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED......Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

TO LET.

RESIDENCES for EUROPEANS, in Mr. J. N. TATA'S two Buildings under construction at Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, will be ready for occupation on 1st November next. TWO RESIDENCES, on each Floor.

TARIFF OF RENT.

Each Block on the	Ground Floor	Rs.	90 per month.
„ „	First	„	105 „
„ „	Second	„	110 „
„ „	Third	„	115 „

Apply to Mr. A. J. BILIMORIA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TWO HARNESS PONIES, height about 14-1. Either Arabs or Country Breds. Bays preferred. Apply by letter only stating particulars to

Captain GREVILLE,
Acting Military Secretary, Ganesh Khind, Kirkee.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. The only SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES unsuccessful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, [illegible] Works, [illegible] Bengal.

RECEIVED Gold, Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES

Complete in every respect.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL OR CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Puplic Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Maneckjee Eduljee Contracter, under the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage, dated the 20th December, 1897, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at and fronting on the east side of Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,651 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3,3348 and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east, by the property of the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, on or towards the west by the Chinchpoogly Road or Parel Road, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Anundrao Vinayek, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward Nos. 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495 7496, 7497, 7498, and 7499, and Streets Nos 27, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively, and were formerly in the occupation of Dewal Jaffer or his tenants and then of Byramji Dorabji Banaji, Perosnaw Dadabhoy Bhedwar, and Rustomji Furdoonji Boomla, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Fort, Forbes Street, above Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Show Room, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and best plated ware, one 11 stopper organ, one Singer hand sewing machine, valuable oil paintings and water colour pictures, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmars' table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, 1 Skinner's full, plate travelling camera with lens, stand, plate, &c., the property of S. C. GOLDSWORTHY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Grant Road Station near the bridge, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made to order, rich glass crockery plated ware, organ, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of late Mr. M. Myer.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "RUSSELL LODGE" AND "JOSEPH COTTAGE," AT POONA.

Under the instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following Bungalows on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, at 3-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcels of Government land together with the large bungalow, out houses standing thereon, known as "Russell Lodge," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 Acres and 11 Gunthas or thereabouts, be the same, a little, more or less, and registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west, by "Readymoney Villa," on or towards the south by Railway fence, on or towards the north partly by "Joseph Cottage," partly by Dharamsala, and partly by Sassoon Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcels of Government land together with the large bungalow, out houses standing thereon, known as "Joseph Cottage," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement one Acre and 30 Gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little, more or less, and registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west by Dharamsala, on or towards the south by "Russell Lodge" and Dharamsala, on or towards the north by Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co
1 „ „ by Wood.
1 English made cinematograph with Russian iron lantern house condenser, objective lens with 28 films.
1 cinematograph with 2 lenses by William Watson.

Furniture, such as set of drawing room sofas and chairs, large size office table with side drawers, mirror door almirahs, chest of drawer, marble top table, teapoy, easy chairs, meat safe, 2 iron safes, one mahogany full size slate billiard with balls and cues.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 chestnut Arab pony "Japan," excellent trotter, with fine actions.
1 handsome light, French polished office shigram.
1 light victoria, second-hand.
1 glass frosted circular brougham.
1 she goat giving one seer of milk every morning and evening.

The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 brougham in perfect order.
1 barouche.
1 bicycle (Rudge Whitworth) in good order not much used.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 1000 BAGS RICE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, No. 6 Godown, by order of Thacker Dewjee Visonjee and on account and at the risk of Ludha Bharmull—Ex s s Croydon.

Remaining 1000 bags rice "Vena Solpat."

A deposit of 15 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first, and if not sold off in one lot, each lot will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 (2) and Street Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7-4 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboovalla, on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 847 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the vendors.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by Lot No. 3 and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder on the Ground floor of the Sirdar's Mansions, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock in trade of the late Mr. P. Corentin, consisting of—

A large quantity of oilman stores, provisions in tins and bottles assorted sweets, bottles of claret and ale, knives, moulds, measures and soundries.

The property will on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Hoosein Shaikji, consisting of gold kuddas and rings, silver anklet, toe-rings and bangles, cupboard, wardrobe tables, chairs, cots with mattresses, boxes, large and small copperpots, brass articles, cotton and silk clothes, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom and office furniture, glassware, revolving top large size office table, English built vis-a-vis by E. Kesterton, double seated brougham, powerful bay and chestnut waler horses going in harness, double and single harness, table ornaments, pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, valuable books, gent's premier bicycle, mathematical instrument cases, opera glasses, choice plants in tubs and pots, pigeons, &c. the property of the late J. W. SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF FORAS FREEHOLD LAND NEAR THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Framjee Hosangji Kharas and Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Choksey, the surviving Trustees of a Gujrati writing of settlement dated 17th July 1899, made by one Hosungji Hormusjee Kharas and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas the following land, viz:—

All those two pieces of Foras Freehold new salt batty ground situate on either of Toolsi pipe line near the Elphinstone Road Station, in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under new survey No. 1939, containing together 10388 square yards, one of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east in part by the said Toolsi pipe line and in part by the property of Gunpatrao, on or towards the west by the property of Dayabhai Tapidas, on or towards the north by the property of Moolji Purshotum, and on or towards the south by the said Toolsi pipe line and the other of which pieces is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gunpatrao, on or towards the west and north by the Toolsi pipe line, and on or towards the south by the public water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. N. M. Cama, Solicitor for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem......	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness......	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1900, at 5 P.M.

J. SHEEPSHANKS,
MARSHALL F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1900, at 8-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, MAJOR,
Secretary.
Poona, 20th July 1900.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER AND AXLES.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1900, for the purchase of—

Brass Scrap Ts. 16 1-4	Brass Tubes Ts. 2-14 cwts.	
	Brass assorted Ts. 11-15 cwts.	
	Axle Brasses (A-C, R-C) Ts. 1-16 cwts.	
Copper Scrap (assorted)		Ts. 13.
Axles Crank Steel Scrap		Ts. 5-13-2 26 lbs.
Axles Straight Scrap		Ts. 3-3-1-19 lbs.

which can be seen on application to the undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st August, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PREMIUMS of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 are offered by the Government of India for COMPETITION among ARCHITECTS in India for the two best sets of Elevation-designs submitted for the three main façades of the South Block of the New Military Secretariat Buildings, proposed to be erected at No. 6, Esplanade Row, East, in Calcutta. A lithographed site plan, and plans showing the approved arrangement of the three floors of the South Block will be supplied to intending competitors on application to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, (Writers' Buildings) for which a charge of Rs. 10 will be made, but the amount will be refunded to such applicants as submit drawings in the competition.

Designs are required for the principal, or South, Elevation facing the Calcutta Maidan, and for the East and West Elevations which will also be visible from the Maidan. The drawings should be made to a scale of 4 feet to an inch and may be supplemented by other drawings or sketches necessary to illustrate details.

The materials to be used in the façades will be preferably red brick and terra cotta, but architects are not required to confine themselves to the use of these materials.

Designs should be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 15th September 1900. The drawings should bear a motto, to be adopted by the architect, who should when submitting them send his full name and address with his motto, in a SEPARATE SEALED COVER, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. Failure to follow this procedure will vitiate a Competitor's chance of gaining a premium.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
26th July, 1900. Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 176 OF 1899.

PESTONJI JAMSETJI PORTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bandora ......Plaintiff,

vs.

1. FRAMJI PESTONJI PORTER, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ghoga Street, within the Fort, the Executor and legal representative of PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, and (2) DOSSIBAI, sister of the said PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day September, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st defendant abovenamed and of the original 1st defendant herein, in all that piece or parce or land of ground with the message, tenament and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Todd Street (now known as Ghoga Street), within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 27 and 28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322 and 322, and new No. 5255, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards and 6·9 of a square yard (be the same, a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house late of or belonging to Cowasji Hirji Faaker, deceased, on or towards the West by a passage belonging to the premises intended to be hereby sold, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs Maganlal and Jehangir, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovementioned, at No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
4. PHILOSOPHY OF TEARS, Rs. 0-8-0.
5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on appplication, Edition 1819.
VERY SCARCE.
(In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application.
VERY SCARCE.
3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £150).
4. SIR CHARLES D'OYLY'S INDIAN SPORTS with 17 Lithographs, of Pig-sticking and other Indian sports, together with the Feathered Game of Hindostan, Oriental ornithology and Behar Amateur Lithographic scrap book. EXTREMELY RARE. The four works are bound in 2 vols. Price on application.
5. INDIAN ANTIQUARY—22 vols. 4to from 1872-1893. Price on application.
6. RULERS OF INDIA AND THE CHIEFS OF RAJPUTANA. 1550—1896, with 200 Portraits of the Chiefs of Rajputana in color on 19 plates, with Portraits of British Sovereigns and Viceroys. Impl. 4to. Price on application.

All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta,
Temporary Address: Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 0-38m., 0-57a. Low water, 6-21m., 6-55a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly General Meeting, 6 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,086, the daily average being 164. The total of new patients was 650.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kismayu, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony, per s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFT OF BAILIFF'S PAPERS.—Jehanghir Cowasji, a bailiff in the Bombay Small Causes Court, has reported to the police that, on Thursday last, while his victoria was standing on Jail Road, (East) a leather hand-bag, containing papers, notices and summonses, was stolen therefrom. At the time of the theft, the bailiff was absent, having gone on business to Nowroji Hill, leaving his coachman in charge of the carriage.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Wednesday there were three deaths at Lower Damaun, being two from starvation and one from diarrhoea. On Thursday there were three deaths, two from starvation and one from cholera. On Friday there were two deaths, both from starvation, which since the 1st of April has victimised 155 famine sufferers at only Lower Damaun, the number of the victims at Upper Damaun and the adjoining villages being yet unknown. Until Saturday morning the rain has been continuous but now we are having a welcome break.

GAMBLING AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Nullia Gunoo, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Good, with keeping a common gaming house, at Duncan Road, and one Shivram Mahadoo and twelve others, with gaming therein with cards, dice and money. The accused were arrested at half-past 11 o'clock on Thursday night, in a room rented by No. 1, at Duncan Road. They all pleaded guilty to the charge. The keeper of the house was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

DARING ROBBERY BY AN OLD OFFENDER.—Ebrahim Husson, a Mahomedan, having a record of five previous convictions against him, was charged before Mr. Dastur, on Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, with stealing Rs. 10 in cash from the person of Valla Kana. On Thursday night, complainant was going along Bhendy Bazaar Road, with the money in his pocket, when accused met him, gave him a push, and stole the money from his pocket. Complainant raised an alarm and accused was arrested with the money in his possession. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at Khoja Durga, Tandal Street, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Jeewa Haji, aged about thirty years, a mendicant, who resided at Khoja Jamatkhana. The deceased had been for the last three or four months, suffering from rheumatic pains in his joints and low fever, and appeared to be deranged in his mind. About 5 o'clock, on Friday evening, Jeewa left the Jamatkhana and about 7 o'clock next morning his body was found floating in a well in the compound of the Khoja Durga, by a peon, who informed the police. The latter had the body removed from the water. There were no marks of violence on it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, while in a state of unsound mind.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The seventh annual singing entertainment of the Y. M. T. Association took place on the night of the 9th instant. About sixty invitations were issued to the friends and relatives of the members of the Association. Kashijee Kolwalkarun was engaged for the entertainment which began at 10 p. m., and ended at 4-30 a. m. the next day with a break of about half-an-hour at one o'clock when coffee was distributed to all. To Mr. Pranjivandass Shevaklal thanks are due forthe assistance he renders to the Association on such occasions. All the four rooms of the Association were very artistically arranged and illuminated for the occasion, for which thanks are due to Messrs. M. V. Mankar, S. K. Nayak, S. B. Dharadhar, and S. B. Barve.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Ismail Lukmanji with the theft of gold and silver ornaments and a bundle of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 390, belonging to one Abdeali Jafferji, and Kurrim Hassonali with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence. The evidence showed that the complainant lived at Pakmodia Street. On the morning of the 9th instant, he left his house together with his family, and on his return in the evening he found that the lock of the door had been broken open and the articles in question removed from a box. A complaint having been made to the police, the accused were arrested and the articles were traced to a Marwaree and a Borah. Both accused pleaded guilty to the charges laid against them. The first was sentenced to eighteen months' and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST "KALAIVALLAS."—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Abdool Kurreem, a Mahomedan, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of twenty-four cooking utensils of the value of Rs. 35, the property of Cowasji Eduljit, a Parsee. The complainant deposed that he had given the utensils to be tinned to the accused and another man who represented themselves as tinmen (kalaivallas). After receiving the vessels the two men went to a chawl opposite to do the work. After a while he missed the tinmen and the vessels were never returned. Complainant made inquiries and reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested on the 10th instant and made a statement and took the police to a Marwaree, who produced thirteen of the pots, which were identified by the complainant. The remainig pots were not recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—Yessi, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-seven years, committed suicide, on Friday evening, by cutting her throat with a razor, in the servants' quarters of Captain Baldovino's bungalow, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. The deceased had gone to see her brother, who is in the employ of Captain Baldovino and while there she killed herself. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday afternoon, at Winter Road, regarding the death of the deceased. The evidence showed that the woman was married, but had been deserted by her husband, and had been for the last ten years in the keeping of a man, named Fackra Vithoo. Fackra was formerly a domestic servant, but for the last nine months he had been out of employ and deceased occasionally complained to her father of not having proper food or clothing and her pecuniary difficulties owing to Fackra being without work. On Thursday morning deceased, in company of Fackra and her baby, went to her brother's house on the Ridge to spend the Cocoanut Holiday. About half-an-hour after Fackra left the deceased and her baby remained. The next day was Cocoanut Holiday, and about two o'clock in the afternoon Yessi's father and brother went out for the fair, leaving deceased and her baby in the room. When the father returned, about three hours later, he found the deceased was not in the room, but the baby was crying on the floor. He searched for the deceased on the road but could not find her. He then pushed open the door of an adjoining empty room and saw his daughter lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with her throat cut. The police were informed and on examining the room a found a razor lying near the woman's right hand. The father stated that deceased told him she was tired of her life, on account of Fackra being out of work and of straitened circumstances. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

UNTRUSTWORTHY HAWKERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mirabux Huree, a manufacturer and dealer in silk cloth, charged Bhagau Miran with criminal breach of trust in respect of silk pieces, of the value of Rs. 136. The evidence showed that complainant resided at Madanpoora and had employed accused to sell his goods. The arrangement was that complainant was to give the accused a certain number of pieces of silk cloth in the morning for sale and in the evening accused was to bring back the balance of goods and render an account of the day's sale. As remuneration he was to receive one anna in the rupee on the sale price and if the price realised was greater than the sale price the excess profit was to be divided between them equally. On the 10th December last accused wes given silk cloth, of the value of Rs. 135-12 for sale, in the usual manner. He failed to return in the evening and disappared with the goods entrusted to him. Enquiries were made but he could not be found. Subsequently complainant ascertained that accused had gone to Allahabad, and he thereupon obtained a warrant for his arrest. The accused was accordingly arrested by the Allahabad Police and sent to Bombay. In his defence accused denied that he used to hawk complainant's goods according to the arrangement described above. He stated that he used to buy goods from complainant and owed him Rs. 160 for the goods obtained from him. As his brother was dangerously ill, he proceeded to Allahabad, and was there arrested under a warrant. The magistrate on the evidence disbelieved the defence and sentenced accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to suffer a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid, a sum of Rs. 100 was ordered to be awarded to complainant as compensation. The fine was not paid.—The same complainant prosecuted another hawker, named Russoo, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of silk pieces, of the value of Rs. 87-6, entrusted to him under an arrangement similar to that described in the former case. The accused was arrested at Sanait, a village near Allahabad. The defence was that accused had bought goods of the value of Rs. 86-12. He went to his village owing to the illness of his uncle. Subsequently the complainant's claim against him and two others was settled in the presence of a punch for Rs. 80. The magistrate found the accused guilty on the charge and sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 100. If the fine was recovered, a sum of Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

ANNUAL GATHERING.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, the Chief Justice, presided at the annual gathering of the Students' Brotherhood, held yesterday morning, in the Prarthna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, a large number of students and several well-known citizens attending.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the report of the managing committee for the last four years, from which it appears that the institution was founded in 1890 by Professor N. G. Velinkar. The Brotherhood aims at (1) moral cultivation by means of moral instructions; (2) promoting friendly intercourse and brotherly love between students of the different schools and communities in Bombay; (3) enlisting the sympathy of and getting instruction from enlightened gentlemen interested in the moral elevation of students; (4) forming by weekly contributions, a select library; and (5) helping, so far as is in its power, those in need or distress of any kind. It has attached to it a small library and a Sunday class; and it holds social and literary meetings for promoting friendly intercourse among the members.

The report having been formally adopted, several gentlemen present were called upon to address the meeting.

Professor Velinkar said that the fundamental conception with which the Brotherhood was founded and for the realization of which he was so eager, was that young men should be brought together to seek after a higher life; that they should understand and find out for themselves what are the ultimate issues of this life; and that they should be drawn into an association which is earnestly engaged in the search after truth. The Brotherhood had lately passed through a critical time, and the fact that it had survived in spite of all discouraging circumstance gave sure indications of its future success.

Khan Bahadur Darashaw Ruttonji Chichgar remarked that an association like the Students' Brotherhood was much more needed in India than in any other part of the world. The people of this country were divided by castes, creeds and religions, and such a society as this served the useful purpose of bringing them in one harmonious whole. He was glad to see elderly educated gentlemen taking interest in the institution, as he was of opinion that their presence and timely counsel were necessary for forming the character of the rising generation. He concluded by congratulating the Brotherhood on having enlisted the sympathy of the Chief Justice, whose noble example, he said, ought to be imitated by all Indian citizens. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh remarked that when he was at school the practice was for masters to give lessons on moral subjects once or twice every week, and this had, in his opinion, a beneficial effect on the future life of the students. But subsequently, in Government schools particularly the teaching of moral lessons was very nearly discontinued under the instructions of the Education Commission. He did not say that the effect of this change was to demoralise the people, but he thought that some other means might have been adopted for improving their moral tone. Under the circumstances he thought an institution of this kind would be of immense value for developing moral tone among their younger generation.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins said that the objects, the purposes, the aspirations and the realizations of this Brotherhood had been so fully placed before them by other speakers that he could not usefully take up their time by recapitulating what had already been said. The benefits of this Society went without saying. The Brotherhood was founded on the very broadest lines, and that appeared to him to be a distinct advantage. He thought in India there were many very close bonds of union and brotherhood and their only fault—if there was one—was that that union was so circumscribed. He did not think that they could find a brotherhood in any part of the world, whose ties were so close as the family tie which prevailed in this country—(hear, hear)—and while he would be the last to desire in any way to diminish its beneficial influence, it seemed to him that a brotherhood like the present deserved their warmest support and encouragement, as it tended to bring within its beneficial influence all mankind. He, therefore, felt himself in complete sympathy with the purposes of the Society, and wished it the greatest success in the future. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A DECREE REVERSED.

KALIANDAS BHAGWANDAS vs. TULSIDAS BECHARDAS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, District Judge of Surát, in appeal No. 116 of 1897. Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for Kaliandas, the original plaintiff and appellant.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in delivering the Court's judgment, said: Both Courts agree in thinking that Rs. 50 would be a fair amount of damages for the only injury complained of, namely, diminution of air and light. Appellant's pleader contended that the deterioration of the value of the house ought to have been taken into account. This, however, was not the injury complained of, and it could not be taken into account in fixing the damages. We reverse the decree of the District Judge and order defendant should pay Rs. 50 by way of damages and costs to the plaintiff-appellant in this case.

DECREES REVERSED AND CLAIM REJECTED.

PURSHOTUM DAYARAM AND ANOTHER vs. CHATARGIR GURU ARJUNGIR.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Vaman M. Bodas, joint first-class subordinate judge at Dhulia, in appeal No. 41 of 1899. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for Purshotum and another, original defendants and appellants, and Mr. Uttamram Lalubhai for Chattargir, original plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving the Court's judgment, said: This case has been distinguished by the Courts below from the decision in Ramchandra vs. Bhikibai I. L. R., 6 Bom., p. 477, on the ground that the dismissal in this last case was on account of the non-appearance of plaintiff alone, whereas in the present case both the parties appear to have put in no appearance in the Mamlatdar's Court. It appears to us that this circumstance does not establish any real distinction between the two cases. Section 13 of the Mamlatdars' Act contains no provision for cases where both parties do not appear. It provides first for cases where plaintiff fails to appear or keep his evidence ready, and it directs that in such cases, an order of rejection shall be made. It next provides for cases where defendant fails to appear, and, on proper proof of service, it empowers the Mamlatdar to pass an ex-parte decree. The section next provides for a re-hearing of the suit in both classes of cases on proper application being made within a time fixed. The present case is expressly stated to have been disposed of by the Mamlatdar under the first part of Section 13; and it is clear that an order of rejection under Section 13 was made. The decision in Gulabbhai vs. Kasanji (P. J. for 1897, p. 246,) governs the present case. It was stated in the judgment in that case that section 13 does not distinguish between cases where defendant appears, and where he does not appear. The parties to the present suit admittedly represent the parties to the suit before the Mamlatdar; and as the present suit was brought more than 3 years after the date of the Mamlatdar's order of rejection, the claim must be held to be barred under Article 47 of the Limitation Act. We must, therefore, reverse the decrees of the Courts below and reject the claim with costs on the respondent throughout.

CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE.—The Calcutta authorities are wisely desirous of ensuring absolutely the best protection from fire, having recently decided to make a very important addition to the existing apparatus in the form of a powerful new steam fire-engine of the "Greenwich" type. The machine will have a pumping capacity of about 750 gallons per minute, and will be of a similar pattern to the engine purchased in 1889. Upon the delivery of the engine now in course of construction Calcutta will possess 8 Merryweather steamers of various types and capacities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 27TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F Jephson, with English mails of 27th July, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alston Mr J; Bose Mrs, inft and 2 children; Bain Mr J; Bullen Mr F J; Brittain Rev; Cackett Mr J; Craigie Brig Gen; Doshi Mr M; Fitchett Mr; Gibbard Mrs; Hammond Mrs; Jardine Mr J D; Morley Mr H; Mate Mrs; McMeekin Mrs; McCausland Mr S; Palmer Mr C; Panton Mr E; Paterson Mr J; Shakespeare Capt; Tulloch Mr and Mrs C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen Mr P N; Advain Mrs; Bennertz Rev and Mrs; Bailey Mr W; Cooke Mr R F; Cooper Lieut; Charles Mr F R; Cader Mr A A; Digby Mr K W; Dott Mr A S; Framjee Mr F; Grey Capt; Grimshaw Capt; Giles Mrs; Greig Lt W; Hallum Mr E; Hutchins Mr W; Kitching Mr and Mrs; Kempster Col F; Moore Mr J; Martin Mr H M; Man Mr E H; Mylne Mr E; Macpherson Lt J; Pim Mr A; Parkin Capt W; Philip Mr T D; Patterson Mr J; Raitt Capt; Robertson Capt; Scudamore Maj; Scroope Mr P; Scudamore Mrs; Sett Mr J A; Smith Mr W; Waddington Mr H; Warlicker Col; White Mr F H

FROM BRINDISI.

Bleeck Mr W; Goad Col H; Hatch Capt A; Shaw Mr E C

FROM PORT SAID.

Mangalkis Mr; Panas Mr and Mrs D N

FROM ISMAILIA.

Highland Mr; Weber Lt

FROM ADEN—West Dr

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	38
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	55
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	18
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	19
Total	3	5	203
Same date last year	20	13	83
Cholera	29	32	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern and Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	7	2	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	50
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	16
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	24
Total	15	9	202
Total plague deaths to date	78,870	61,776	
Same date last year	7	8	81
Cholera	47	35	

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental, Captain J.F. Jephson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, reports having experienced fresh monsoon and dull overcast weather with occasional rain squalls. Twenty-four hours from Bombay, she had fine and fair clear weather with moonlight night.—The Barque Grosvenor, Captain C. W. Breibner, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius experienced strong south-west monsoon with high sea and very little rain.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

Friday: The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Burma, Central Provinces, Bombay and south of the Peninsula. It has fallen slightly to briskly over the north-west angle of the Bay and a cyclonic storm has developed over that area. Conditions are also suspicious over Lower Sind and Gujarat where pressure is low and winds irregular. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in Sind and is now in moderate defect in Lower Sind. It averages three degrees in defect in the Punjab and is in considerable to large excess in Assam, Bengal and Behar. Rain is increasing in Orissa but has been light and scattered in North-East India. Rain has increased in the West Coast and has been heavier and more general in North-West India. Ludhiana has received six inches, Cherat four and a half, Mercara four, Goa and Belgaum three, Umballa and Hyderabad in Sind two and a half, Roorkee, Murree, Ahmednagar and Bhuj two, and Kurachi and Jaipur one. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Central Provinces and light showers in Central India and Madras especially in the Northern Districts. Saugor has received two inches and Seoni one and a half. The cyclonic storm in the Bay is of airy, feeble intensity, but it may give light to moderately heavy rain in Orissa, Chota-Vagpur and east of the Central Provinces, and, as the storm crosses the coast, rain will increase in Bengal. Conditions continue favourable for rain in the North-West and Central India but if the depression developes in Gujarat and Lower Sind rain will probably be more concentrated in the depression area, and rain will decrease in regions to the north and north-east.

AUG. 11.

Saturday: The barometer has risen generally except in Orissa and the adjacent districts, where it has fallen briskly to rapidly. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Gujerat and Assam. The cyclonic storm over North-West of Bay has intensified and pressure to-day is about one quarter of a inch in defect in its central area. It has not yet crossed the coast. The low pressure area over Gujarat has filled up. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Orissa; light showers on North-East India and showers in Upper India hills and submountane districts. Roorkee has received four inches and Cuttack two inches. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the west-coast districts and North Madras and showers in the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Lower Sind and Rajputana. Akola reports a fall of nine inches; Mercara and Gopalpore four, Belgaum three, Seoni and Hanamconda two, Ajmere, Sambhar and Bhownagar one. Temperature is in excess in North-East and Central India, normal or in defect in the Punjab and greater part of the Peninsula. The storm in the Bay will probably cross the Orissa coast during the day and advance in a north-westerly direction and probably give moderate rain in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and east of the Central Provinces, while rain will increase in Bengal. Conditions continue favourable for showers in the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana and north Madras.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts
Previously registered	50	95	53	49	52	59	51	42
Saturday, 11th August	0	27	0	60	0	10	0	89
Sunday, 12th August	1	95	0	92	1	87	0	27
Total	53	17	55	01	54	56	52	58
Total fall to Aug. 12th 1899	26	68	28	49	33	40	30	9
Total fall to Aug. 12th 1898	55	2	53	75	53	89	50	13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	44	50
From 6 a.m. 10th to 6 a.m. 12th August	0	30
Total	44	80

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	142	35
Thursday, 10th August	3	33
Total	145	68

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	57	44
Thursday, 9th August	3	42
Friday, 10th August	1	79
Total	62	65
Total up to 10th August, 1899	25	59

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·579	Calm	3	86·1	77·9	84	0·08	8·30	—2·23
Sirsa	29·618	NE	5	94·8	78·1	83	...	1·36	—6·53
Delhi	29·572	S	6	86·7	79·0	85	...	7·96	—8·92
Agra	29·542	NE	3	96·0	82·4	84	...	7·04	—9·95
Cawnpore	29·555	SE	2	95·3	82·1	90	...	11·21	...
Allahabad	29·546	ENE	5	97·1	82·3	80	...	12·12	—9·42
Jhansi	29·553	Calm	1	93·2	82·2	87	0·01	13·90	—9·50
Jacobabad	29·512	NW	2	107·4	85·5	62	...	0·00	—2·24
Karachi	29·524	NNW	8	91·9	81·2	83	0·14	1·60	—3·16
Jeypore	29·608	ENE	1	89·2	77·1	95	0·25	1·01	—2·32
Ajmere	29·539	SW	2	85·9	78·1	91	0·07	9·91	—2·59
Deesa	29·615	SW	13	88·6	78·1	93	0·29	13·40	—3·12
Ahmedabad	29·621	SW	3	88·2	78·1	90	0·31	7·16	...
Bhuj	29·559	SSW	7	88·3	75·9	88	..	10·10	+0·12
Jamnagar	29·575	S	13	85·0	77·2	88	0·21	15·97	...
Rajkot	29·603	SW	15	86·4	75·2	89	0·05	21·32	×0·92
Bhownagar Para	29·611	S	?	87·5	77·3	87	1·52	18·14	—
Veraval	29·607	SW	17	82·0	80·3	90	—	19·56	...
Neemuch	?	WSW	11	88·0	75·0	94	...	14·92	—2·56
Indore	29.647	W	1	84·3	73·1	91	0·03	17·03	—1·61
Saugor	29·576	W	4	83·4	76·6	89	0·06	21·50	—6·93
Jubulpore	29·544	WNW	2	88·4	76·6	87	0·13	19·72	×7·07
Hoshangabad	29·608	SW	5	89·7	77·7	91	..	25·85	—7·02
Khandwa	29·631	WNW	8	88·2	76·6	84	...	17·81	+0·53
Raipur	29·559	W	8	87·8	75·6	92	0·53	24·93	—5·52
Nagpur	29·576	W	7	90·2	78·1	91	0·29	23·10	—4·07
Amraoti	29·630	WSW	13	89·7	73·3	93	0·03	11·80	—7·21
Akola	29·652	WSW	10	89·0	72·2	95	8·84	26·26	×7·08
Surat	29·639	SW	3	85·0	76·5	95	0·16	26·48	—4·60
Malegaon	29·653	WSW	12	86·4	74·6	80	...	8·60	—1·93
Bombay	29·696	WSW	17	81·3	77·2	89	1·89	52·35	+1·41
Poona	29·711	W	17	79·1	69·9	86	0·59	17·91	+4·92
Ahmednagar	29·695	SW	13	81·8	71·4	84	0·04	14·13	—
Aurangabad	29·658	WSW	13	83·8	60·2	88	0·04	14·53	...
Sholapur	29·716	WSW	14	83·7	72·5	82	0·16	11·69	+0·31
Ratnagiri	29·739	W	10	83·4	78·4	91	0·42	75·49	—1·07
Belgaum	29·733	W	?	72·3	66·8	97	3·10	50·55	+23·25
Goa	29·767	WNW	12	83·0	75·4	93	0·50	77·59	+12·83
Karwar	29·811	WSW	17	82·7	75·5	90	0·52	111·51	+25·33
Mangalore	29·823	WNW	5	80·8	73·4	90	1·19	104·64	+25·72
Calicut	29·846	SSW	11	81·7	74·0	92	0·65	73·58	+3·63
Cochin	29·871	WNW		86·5	77·6	86	0·11	47·91	—7·61
Bangalore	29·821	WSW	15	80·2	66·8	95	0·15	7·69	—2·06
Secunderabad	29·675	W	16	86·6	71·0	98	0·53	13·68	—0·51
Masulipatam	29·647	WNW	11	83·0	74·6	87	0·93	13·93	×0·58
Bellary	29·736	W	12	85·2	74·7	54	0·05	5·29	+0·85
Cuddapah	29·726	W	G	93·1	75·8	78	0·11	5·18	—5·17
Madras	29·735	WSW	6	94·0	78·5	69	0·18	4·36	—3·24
Coimbatore	29·818	W	5	83·9	73·1	73	0·09	4·83	+1·72
Trichinopoly	29·772	W	8	95·0	81·3	54	...	3·72	—0·59
Negapatam	29·778	WSW		..	...	...	...	4·68	—0·7
Colombo	29·887	SW	9	88·0	77·0	91	0·15	16·48	×2·27
Aden	29·685	SW	13	91.3	79·8	76	...	0·00	—0·18

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·91 (52·32); G. T. H.=0·60 (53·90); St. G. H.=0·54 (52·60); C. P.=0·89 (52·35).

SUMMARY.

There has been a general rise of pressure all over the reporting area, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, southerly at Jamnagar and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Jhansi and Allahabad and 5° to 8° in defect at Musulipatam, Bellary and Sholapur. The minimum is 5° to 6° in excess at Trichinopoly and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Humidity changes are nowhere important, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Belgaum (3'10"), over an inch at Bhavnager Para (1'52"), Mangalore (1'19") and Ajmere (1.07"), nearly an inch at Bombay and Masulipatam, about three-quarters of an inch at Calicut, abont half an inch at Raipur, Poona, Secunderabad, Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri, about a quarter of an inch at Nagpur, Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Surat, Bangalore, Karachi, Madras and Colombo, and very light showers at Jubulpore, Coimbatore, Cuddaph, Bellary, Cochin, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Jubulpore, Indore, Rajkot, Jhansi and Lahore.

The depression which was yesterday over Gujarat had disappeared. The rainfall has generally decreased in amounts, but rain is still likely to be received in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

The mail steamer Oriental left Aden on the 6th and reports having experienced up to Longitude 55° E. light to fresh southerly and south-westerly winds and a rising sea; thence to Longitude 63° E. fresh monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate to high sea; thence to arrival fresh monsoon, overcast sky, light passing showers and a moderate sea.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.



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THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

ADMIRALTY, July 16.

ACTING ENG J THOMSON has been confirmed in the rank of eng in her Majestys fleet.

July 18

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut P F Ward Blake has been confirmed as sub lieut.

July 19

The Rev A H Gage M A has been appointed chaplain in her Majesty's fleet.

Royal Marine Art—Lieut R O Paterson to be capt vice Whiffin dec.

July 20

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Capt Hon F C Prendergast Vereker has been placed on the Retired List of his rank at his own request.

July 21

The undermentioned sub lieuts have been promoted to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—T L Goldie J F H Cole G L Massey A C Goolden C E Cundall.

July 23

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut C S Westerton has been promoted to the rank of lieut.

WAR OFFICE, July 20.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt H Peregrine Leader to be major vice A Sprot promoted; Lieut S R Kirby to be captain vice H P Leader.

1st Dragoons—Second Lieut T D Pilkington recovered prisoner of war to be lieutenant supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption since killed in action.

2nd Dragoons—The Christian names of Second Lieut Parker are Harry Clifton Trevor and not as previously stated.

3rd Hussars—Second Lieut D C Gilroy to be lieutenant vice M Kortright died of wounds received in action.

4th Hussars—Second Lieut A D Bell from Seaforth Highlanders Ross shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut L E Dening transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

6th Dragoons—Second Lieut S C Bull to be lieutenant vice A J G Meek died of wounds received in action.

16th Lancers—Second Lieut L H Gilliat to be lieutenant vice the Hon C M Evans Freke deceased.

20th Hussars—Lieut H R Lee to be captain in succession to Major N Legge D S O who holds an extra regimental appointment.

Staff—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made:—Capt H C Godley the Northamptonshire Regt to be a Staff captain. The undermentioned appointments to the Staff of the Lines of Communication made in South Africa are confirmed:—Major F. C. Heath R E Staff officer to be Inspector-General, to be graded as an assistant adjutant-general from Feb 14 1900 to May 8 1900 and to have the local rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed. Capt H A Lake R A employed on special duty under an assistant inspector-general to be graded as a deputy-assistant adjutant-general. Capt W H Vicars Reserve of Officers to be a commandant graded as deputy assistant adjutant general. Major W A D Shelton, 3rd Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt) to be a station commandant graded as a deputy assistant adjutant general. Capt F A Saunders 3rd Prince of Wale's Own (West Yorkshire Regt) to be a station Staff officer, graded as a Staff captain, from Feb 22 1900 to May 31 1900. Capt and Honorary Major J M Benson 3rd Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt) to be a special service officer, graded as a Staff captain, Capt C B Simonds R A to be a special service officer graded as a deputy assistant adjutant general for duty under an assistant inspector general from May 14 to May 30 1900. Capt C D Carleton Smith West Somersetshire Yeomanry Cav to be graded as a Staff captain while employed in the Remount Dept.

Army Pay Dept.—Lieut Col C Ward Staff paymaster to be chief paymaster with the substantive rank of colonel in the Army vice Col W B Wade retained as a supernumerary to the Establishment under the provisions of Article 473 Royal Warrant May 30 1899. Major H W Carden paymaster to be Staff paymaster vice Lieut Col C Ward. The undermentioned officers to be paymasters:—Lieut A A L Collard the Hampshire Regt; Capt T Ormsby the South Staffordshire Regt. Lieut A A L Collard the Hampshire Regt is granted the provisional rank of captain while serving in the Army Pay Dept.

Brevet—The undermentioned lieutenant colonels Army Service Corps to be colonels:—W R Winter G Stanley.

Memoranda—Capt and Brevet Major P S Wilkinson the Northumberland Fusiliers is granted the local rank of lieutenant colonel while employed as inspector general of the Gold Coast Constabulary Capt and Brevet Major the Hon C E Walsh recruiting Staff officer second class retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut H D Puckle 1st Surrey Volunteer Rifle Corps to be lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Lieut E E Dyer M D 7th Volunteer batt Princess Louises, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be surgeon lieutenant.

July 24.

6th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut T Morris to be lieutenant vice W J S Rundle a prisoner of war.

12th Lancers—Second Lieut A H Dunlop to be lieutenant vice the Hon J D Hamilton deceased; Second Lieut H R Milvain to be lieutenant vice G C de C Wright killed in action.

15th Hussars—Capt J Knowles is seconded for service on the Staff.

12th Hussars—Capt H G S Young to be major vice H D Fanshawe, transferred to 2nd Dragoon Guards; Second Lieut A W Parsons to be lieutenant to complete establishment.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.

Capt H H P Dundas Reserve of Officers, to be captain.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant colonels:—H C Sclater vice W E Blewitt removed on appointment to the Staff; C N Simpson vice H C Sclater removed on appointment to the Staff Capt W V J C Elwes is seconded for service on the Staff Lieut E O Anderson, Victorian Local Military Forces, from the 2nd Victorian Contingent Mounted Inf to be second lieutenant. The undermentioned candidates recommended by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief South Africa to be second lieutenants:—Capt C Alick Mortimore from 3rd Volunteer batt the Queens Royal West Surrey Regt and from the City of London Imperial Volunteers; Second Lieut F G Glyn Bailey from the Nottinghamshire (Southern Nottinghamshire) Yeomanry Cav and from corporal Imperial Yeomanry; Troopers C W Alston from the Imperial Yeomanry; R Lawrence Baker from the Imperial Yeomanry; R F Ewart from the Imperial Yeomanry; A St John from the Imperial Yeomanry; C Hodgkinson Smith from the Imperial Yeomanry; private C F Shaw Maclaverty from the Volunteer Company of the Oxfordshire Light Inf.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt W H Mills is seconded for service on the Staff. The undermentioned candidate recommended by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief South Africa to be second lieutenant; Capt J L Hampton Lewis from the Royal Anglesey Engineers (Militia).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt N M Hemming is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health; Lieut W H Beach to be capt vice N M Hemming. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—S H Cowan C Walton.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—F J Engelbach vice J Hasler seconded; H A B Ternan vice R F Pearson seconded.

The Norfolk Regt—Capt C Ross is seconded for service on the Staff. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A S Campbell vice C Ross seconded; F de B Beil adjutant to complete establishment; G E Wilson vice A S Campbell seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Second Lieut R M Clifford to be lieutenant vice G E Wilson.

The Prince Alberts Somersetshire Light Inf—Capt W P Braithwaite is seconded for service on the Staff Lieut V F A Keith Falconer since killed in action to be captain vice W P Braithwaite The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut H Fitz W Hardman is antedated to Feb 22 1900 vice V F A Keith Falconer killed in action The promotions to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieuts H G R Burges Short and J S N Harrison are antedaded to Jan 29 1900 and Feb 22 1900 respectively.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—Capt A G Marrable is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants are antedated as follows:—H C Fernyhough to March 21 1900 vice A G Marrable; F T Thorold to April 1 1900 to complete establishment.

The Highland Light Inf—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service on the Staff:—Lieut A N E Browne Lieut H R Bruce The promotions to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants are antedated as follows:—C T Martin to Feb 11 1900 vice H R Bruce; W H E Segrave D S O to Feb 12 1900 vice A N E Browne; H H M Harris to Feb 16 1900 vice C P M Craigie Halkett killed in action.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Supernumerary Lieut Adrian F T Hughes to be lieutenant vice H A Kennedy, promoted.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Qrmr and Honry Capt N J Drewin is placed on retired pay.

STAFF.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made:—Major J H Swanton Royal Marine Light Inf to be a district inspector of musketry vice Capt H P De la Bere the Royal Scots Fusiliers appointed temporarily a deputy assistant adjutant general; Capt R P Whately Reserve of Officers to be a brigade major The following appointments to the Staff of the lines of communication made in South Africa are confirmed:—Capt F H Macnamara 5th batt the Royal Dublin Fusiliers to be a railway Staff officer graded as a Staff captain Capt H K Cavaye Reserve of Officers to be an assistant Press censor graded as a Staff captain Capt A G Marrable the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf to be a deputy assistant adjutant general Headquarters lines of communication vice Capt A W Abercrombie the Connaught Rangers who has vacated that appointment; Capt W H Trevor the Buffs, East Kent Regt to be assistant to the Staff officer for prisoners of war graded as a Staff captain Capt H N G Hinde 4th batt the Prince Alberts Somersetshire Light Inf, to be an assistant Press censor graded as a staff captain The undermentioned officers to be employed in the Remount Dept graded as deputy assistant adjutant generals:—Major F J Ryder 3rd Dragoon Guards; Capt his Serene Highness Prince Francis J L F of Teck K C V O D S O 1st Dragoons. Lieut G H Riach Royal Garrison Art to be a railway Staff Officer graded as a Staff lieutenant; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W English Army Service Corps is graded as a Staff lieutenant while assistant to a railway Staff officer The undermentioned officers are graded as Staff lieutenants while assistants to the directors of transport:—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut C J Guerin Army Service Corps; Qrmr. and Honorary Lieu G C B Salter Army Service Corps.

Army Pay Dept—Lieut R A Dobbin from the East Lancashire Regt is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept with the substantive rank of captain in the Army.

Brevet—Lieut Col G G Monck Mason Royal Garrison Art to be colonel

Memoranda—Major Gen F G Berkeley is placed on retired pay; Lieut Col and Brevet Col E H Corse Scott half pay retires on retired pay; Vet Capt T E W Lewis Army Veterinary Dept is granted the local rank of veterinary major while employed with the Egyptian Army; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J C Wilson the King's (Shropshire Light Inf) is granted the honorary rank of captain.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 11.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£98 1-8 plus 3-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£106 1-2 " "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£92 9-16 "
Bar Silver in London.....28—1-16
Do in New York.....61 3-4—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...25 17 1-2 unchanged.
Do on New York.....4 87 3-4—1-4
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-4 per cent. "
Extra Bills on Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000, at 1s. 3 15-16.
Shipment of Silver to Bombay £80,000.
Do do Hongkong £63,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market was steady on opening without change some Bank demand being given for cash at 1s. 3 15-16d., but owing to yesterday being a close holiday, and to-day, with the inward and outward mails to attend to, little was done.

Bank Telegraphic.....1s. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand.....1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' sight Credits.....1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs.....1-70
Shanghai 30 days' sight.....Rs. 199 1-2
Hongkong " 147
Japan " 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-6 for Cash and Rs. 94-4 for the Settlement improving during the day 1-8th per cent. in both positions, closing at Rs. 94-8 and Rs. 94-4 respectively.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady. Manockji Petit's opening at Rs. 1,610, improved to Rs. 1,630, Port Canning's have moved up to Rs. 510, other shares remaining steady at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.—With the exception of small bookings for Continental Ports at current rates there is very little doing, though a fair line for Antwerp-Dunkirk has been done for May at 17s. 3d.

The Mikado is reported fixed for two ports at a rate which has not transpired.

COALS.—Ranigunge-Toposi—2,500 tons are reported sold for this year at Rs. 13 and next, at Rs. 12-14.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet and White Delhi is quoted Rs. 4-14 for April-May, while for this and next month Rs. 5-4 is named.

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady with a slight enquiry at Rs. 10.

RAPESEED.—A little business is doing in Brown-Cawnpore at Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-6-0. Yellow being quoted at Rs. 7-14 nominal.

CASTORSEED.—The market is unchanged.

GINGELLYSEED.—Nothing whatever doing.

POPPYSEED.—At Rs. 8-4-6 there is a small business passing.

COTTON.—The market to-day has been disappointing as the advance in New York has not led to any rise here except in Speculative Contracts for F. G. Bengals and Good Broach. These are now quoted respectively at Rs. 178-9 and Rs. 217-18. Ready Cotton is unchanged with a fair enquiry from some of the local Mills for Bengals and other cheaper descriptions and exporters also took 400 bales of F. G. Bengals with a Liverpool guarantee at Rs. 177 per candy. The total sales being about 900 bales.

Total week's Sales.....17,000 bales
" Sold for Exportation.....1,000 "
" Amount forwarded to Consumers 27,000 "
" Actual Exports.....3,000 "
" Week's Imports.....42,000 "
" Stocks.....315,000 "
Surats—Amount forwarded to Consumers 1,100 "
Weeks Imports.....5,000 "
Stock.....10,000 "
Afloat American.....50,000 "
" Indian.....3,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 19-32d.—1-32. Arrivals, closed steady.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov.-Dec	Feb.-Mar.
5·22	5·04	4·34	4·28
—4·64	—4·64	—3·64	—3·64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....2,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain.....nil "
" to Continent.....1,000 "
Mid.-Uplands.....10 3-16
Futures, month of September.....8·63 plus 19
" of December.....8·30 plus 20
Bales.
Total receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 4,000
" Exports to Great Britain.....20,000
" " to France and Cont'nt.... 13,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.....100,000
" " at Interior ports.....50,000

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 States is 76 per cent. According to the above report it seems that the American crop is injured by drought and also by excessive rains in some of the sections.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	bales.
Barsee and Nuger	128
Comta and Dharwar	264
Other sorts	115
Total	507

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	11,620
Linseed	34
Groundnuts	241
Castorseed	1,612
Rice	2,038

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£93 3-8 plus 1-4
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 1-4 unchd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£107 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities...£92 5-8 1-16 "
Bar Silver in London.....28 unchanged.
Do in New York.....61 "
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·18—1-2 "
Do on New York.....4·87 3-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent "
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent "
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-4 per cent "
Extra Bills on Calcutta 5,00,000—1s. 3 15-16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 2,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 7,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 21-32d. plus 2-32.

Arrivals closed quiet. Egyptian fair Brown 6 1-8. Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March.
5·29	5·11	4·41	4·35
plus 7-64	plus 7-64	plus 7-64	plus 7-64

In New York on Saturday, 11th August.

Receipts at the Ports } nil
Exports to Great Britain } nil
" to Continent } nil
Mid.-Uplands.....10 1-8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of Sptember.....8·72 plus 5
" " of December.....8·35 plus 5
Total Visible Supply.....990,000
" of which East Indian.....63,000
" Stock in London.....10,000
" Quantity in Sight.....9,090,000

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 12-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....98 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers.....62 9-16
Bar Silver.....28

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 10.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macpherson" arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 9.

The P. and O. Company s.s. "Pekin" (Extra) left here this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Marquis-Bacquehem" from Trieste, sailed from Aden via Karachi on the afternoon of the 9th instant and is expected at Bombay on the 18th instant.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GREAVES—July 20, at Thorn-Bank, Didsbury, the wife of Herbert R Greaves, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROKER—July 18, at Claremont, Seaford, Sussex, Surg-Major A Croker, late Army Medical Dept, aged 69.
DICKENS—July 21, at Sinclair Road, West Kensington, Lieut-Gen C H Dickens, C S I, late Bengal Art, aged 78.
GOLDSMID—July 21, at Godfrey House, Hollingbourne, Kent, wife of Major-Gen Sir F J Goldsmid, aged 77.
GOODING—July 21, at Heath Lodge, Blackheath, wife of R Gooding, B A, M D, J P, and daughter of the late Lieut-Col W Simonds, of her Majesty's Bengal Army, and formerly aide-de-camp to Lord Minto.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNET—August 5, at Dunoford Villa, Madras, the wife of Louis Cornet, of a daughter.
KING—August 2, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Charles Montagus King, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
MYLES—August 7, at Glengowan, Mussoorie, the wife of Major E H Myles, R A M C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WARBY—HONEYWELL—August 9, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev A J Jones, William Henry Warby, of Fort St George, Madras, to Ruth Olivia, second daughter of Mrs and Mr Thomas Honeywell, of Coonoor.

DEATH.

ANSTEY—August 2, at Indur, Nizam's Dominions, of cholera, Agnes N Burgess, the beloved wife of Rev J C Knight Anstey, and daughter of Rev William Burgess.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1900.

IT is now evident that the assurance of the Viceroys and the Ministers at Foreign Courts that the Legations in Peking, with the exception of Baron Ketteler, were safe was in accordance with the facts. Scepticism was justified by the absence of any direct communications from the Legations, but these have since come to hand. The Chinese Government sent supplies of food to the Legations and the relations between them were friendly. The Government proposed to send the Legations, under escort, to Tientsin. Sir Claude Macdonald refused to quit Peking unless he were escorted by the relieving force. The Tsar, with a better comprehension of the situation, authorised M. de Giers to leave the Capital, provided the Emperor and the Chinese Government guaranteed his safety, and warned the Chinese of the serious responsibility they incurred if any of M. de Giers's party were injured. On the other hand Li-Hung-Chang, while giving a positive affirmation of the safety of the Minister, warned the American, French and Russian Consuls who visited him that if the Allies advanced upon Peking, the excitement would be so great in the Capital that the Government would no longer be able to protect the Ministers, and that they would be all slain. Under these circumstances the non possumus of Sir Claude Macdonald and his most inopportune demand that he should be escorted to Tientsin by the relieving force may seal the fate of the Legations. Another foreign complication appears to have arisen through the landing of 3,000 British troops at Shanghai. The friendly Viceroy of Kiangsu had declared himself able to protect the Europeans, provided no foreign troops were landed and no foreign warships entered the Yangtsa-kiang, but he stated that if either step were taken, the excitement would become so great that it would be impossible to protect the numerous foreign settlements of the Yangtse Valley. Sir Edward Seymour appears to have persuaded Sheng, the Governor of Shanghai, to permit the landing of 3,000 British troops. Sheng has been removed from the Governorship, and his decapitation is regarded as imminent. The action of the British in landing troops at that important port has caused considerable jealousy amongst the other Powers. The French Government has ordered 3,000 Annamite troops to land at Shanghai next week to protect the French Settlement. Large numbers of missionaries and other foreigners have left the settlements on the Yangtse and are flocking to Shanghai, the excitement throughout the valley becoming greater every day. In Quantung the Viceroy who succeeded Li-Hung-Chang is pushing forward military and naval preparations. He has objected to the presence of four foreign gunboats, two of them French, remaining near the Bogue Forts. He has notified to them that they are to move to a certain distance. There is considerable alarm in Canton, where trade is at a standstill. Plague has broken out and the prospect is full of gloom. At Hong Kong there is great uneasiness, but the garrison has been restored to its original strength by the detention there of some of the regiments from India. Throughout all the Viceroyalties military preparations are in progress, there being a general feeling that the European Powers and Japan are aiming at a partition of the Empire. Great Britain, Japan and the United States have accepted the proposal of Germany that Marshal Waldersee, who succeeded Von Moltke as Chief of the Staff, should be Generalissimo. It remains to be seen whether Russia and France will be equally complacent. Meanwhile this distinguished soldier starts with his Staff for China on the 21st August. Russia seems to be regaining the upper hand in Manchuria. The Chinese have experienced many defeats; Neuchwang has been occupied and placed under Russian administration. Troops and military supplies are being sent to the Further East by the Siberian Railway, Lake Baikal and the Amur. The transit takes twenty-eight days. The transport of emigrants intended to colonise Siberia has been suspended so that the military may have unrestricted use of the railway. The emigrants sent eastward by this route during some months of last year numbered 220,000. It is intended to raise the strength of the Russian forces in the eastern provinces and Manchuria to 250,000. Meanwhile our military strength is employed in South Africa. We cannot hope to rival the forces which the Continental Powers may possibly employ in the pacification of China.

THE Debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons on 26th July was witnessed by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and several members of his suite in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. Although the famine was an additional feature of interest, only fifty Ministerialists and nine Liberal members were present during the discussion. The pathos and charm of Lord George Hamilton's exposition of the immense suffering occasioned by famine over an unprecedented area, drew from Sir Henry Fowler the acknowledgment that it was the very greatest statement ever made in the House by any Indian Secretary. Much of what Lord George Hamilton said was spoken in a low solemnity of tone which rendered him almost inaudible in the Reporters' Gallery. He observed very truly that the word famine does not adequately describe an affliction of the character that has now befallen India, for it does not convey all the consequent evils that are entailed by the failure of the annual rains. Eighty per cent. of the population live by agriculture, and if the harvest fails, not only is there a lamentable absence of the food-supply, but a cessation of employment. The great difficulty that the Government has to face is not the supply of food—that can be obtained from the Provinces that have escaped the drought—but its distribution and the supervision of the supply. The number of officials available is very limited, and it is impossible to devise a system which can carry the food to the multitudinous starvelings under the necessary supervision. People have to be taken from the villages and concentrated in camps, where grain can be effectively distributed. The people have borne their trials with patience and resignation and in the majority of the districts there has been a remarkable absence of crime. The British Islands have an area of 120,000 square miles and a population of 40,000,000. The area afflicted by famine in India is 420,000 square miles, with a population of 62,000,000. This exceeds all previous record. In the famine of 1876-77 the affected area was 205,000 square miles, with a population of 36,000,000. The duration and intensity of the present drought exceeds all previous experience. The number on the relief works on January 1, 1897, was 639,000. On January 1 of the present year the number was 2,750,000, and on the 14th July, 6,100,000.

The value of the wheat crop in India in ordinary years is £24,000,000 sterling, this year it is £10,000,000. The cotton crop usually yields £12,000,000; this year it is £5,000,000. The oil-seed, which is very remunerative to the ryot, usually brings £15,000,000; this year it has failed altogether. These are very serious material losses. His lordship described them as tremendous, but he added "so vast is India, so variable its climate, so unfailing is the law of compensation, that whatever is to the detriment of one province is often to the credit of another, that if we had only one year of famine to deal with I should have been able to lay before the House an eminently satisfactory statement from a financial point of view." For the year 1899 the estimated surplus was £2,607,000; the actual surplus was £33,000 more. In 1899-1900, Mr. Dawkins estimated a surplus of £2,600,000, but there was no special provision for famine expenditure, though the usual sum £730,000 allotted to famine was available and helped to meet the heavy and unexpected expenditure of £3,500,000 on that head. So elastic are the finances of India that considerable increments under certain heads more than balanced that outlay, and placed the Government in a position of exceptional strength for dealing with the famine this year. Two days before the Budget was presented to Parliament the Viceroy telegraphed that it would be necessary to make an extra provision of £1,200,000 for famine relief and the remission of Land Revenue. The result is that instead of a surplus of £160,000 there is now a deficit of £826,000. Under these circumstances the Secretary of State decided to raise a loan of £3,000,000 at once, part of the unexpended balance of a loan of £10,000,000 authorised three years ago. He considered that that would be sufficient to meet any requirements of the Viceroy and the Government of Bombay up to the end of October. The three millions, as we know, have been more than covered, but Lord George Hamilton stated that if the contrary should prove to be the case, he would unhesitatingly appeal to the Imperial Treasury. The statement was received by the House with cheers. Mr. Maclean inquired whether the money obtained from the Imperial Government would be a free grant. The question was dexterously parried by his lordship, for every one knows that the money advanced would be a loan like any other, repayable with interest.

To remove the impression prevailing in England that the Government of India, through motives of economy has been curtailing famine expenditure, Lord George gave figures showing that £6,189,000, has already been expended in direct relief, land revenue has been remitted to the extent of £3,400,000, while loans to Native States, for famine purposes, amount to £2,360,000, and advances to individuals for the purchase of seeds and plough cattle to £1,100,000. The Indian Government, during the two years, has spent £13,000,000 on famine. The famine is not being run on the cheap, said his lordship, every reasonable request has been complied with, and the Government will continue to do so as long as the present state of things exists. It is a singular fact that in the areas which were affected by famine three years ago and are now again affected the mortality has been less heavy, than in the areas now stricken for the first time. The Secretary of State did not suggest any reason for this seeming paradox, but the explanation doubtless is that the old, the infirm and weakly were carried off in the first visitation, and that by so far the population was in a better position to endure the trials of the present famine. It is gratifying to know that after a careful study of the facts Lord George Hamilton has come to the conclusion that the first essential of success in famine administration is to get the people to come early for relief when they are in a physical condition to do so. We remember the time when no one was taken on relief works until he showed some signs of physical emaciation. It may be hoped that such tests have disappeared and that the sounder principle is now universally accepted. With regard to the exceptionally high mortality during this famine, which the Secretary of State tells us that no one regrets more than the Viceroy and himself, he says, "it is exceedingly difficult to put one's finger on the spot where mistakes have been made. When the famine is over, a commission of inquiry will be appointed to take evidence which may be of use in dealing with similar calamities in the future." The proposal of Mr. Souttar, seconded by Sir William Wedderburn that a free Imperial grant of £5,000,000 should be made, brought up the Chancellor of the Exchequer who showed that the war in South Africa and other troubles had led to serious deficits in the Imperial finances and had led to an increase of the National Debt almost equal to the nett debt of India. This was an interesting interlude, to which we can now only refer. If Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is to be believed, the Imperial Exchequer is in serious financial difficulties, while that of India is flourishing.

FROM Guzerat we learn that the Viceroy just escaped being stopped by the floods when returning to Simla along the Godhra-Rutlam line, after his tour in the famine-stricken districts. The Viceregal train crossed the Mahi River, now a torrential stream, separating the Khaira Collectorate from the Panch Mahals, early on Monday morning, and on the 7th the bridge which spans the river was submerged by the floods. It remained submerged for three days, after which traffic on the line was re-opened. It would have been particularly unfortunate had the Viceroy been stopped at this river; but then, the native declares that Lord Curzon is invariably lucky wherever he goes. It was thought that in going to Ahmedabad and Broach he might be detained by floods on the line and word was sent to him to this effect; but he elected to take his chance. Fortune favoured him therefore in going and in returning. The rainfall everywhere in Guzerat has now been sufficiently copious to allay all fears for the present of another famine. In the Panch Mahals of course there will practically be no rice crop as the monsoon commenced too late; the people will have to depend mainly on bajri, jowaree, maize and other grains provided the rain does not continue. The danger lies now in the rainfall during August being so heavy as to rot the growing crops. This is especially the case in and around Godhra, where the fall in ten days has equalled a similar number of inches. The Hon'ble Mr. Lely has inaugurated a system of village kitchens everywhere, and what with the liberal tagavi advances which have been and are being granted to cultivators to purchase bullocks and seed, etc., the ryot has really absolutely nothing to complain of, and may look on the future with perfect equanimity. As the rain is filling all the tanks the relief-workers are being drafted on to roads. It is evident that the distress is not thought to be over, for fresh officers are being imported into the Panch Mahals for duty. The two latest arrivals are from the Punjab, and there has been a large influx of Circle Inspectors, belonging to the Survey Department, from the Deccan. The numbers on gratuitous relief, are still abnormally large, and probably very little, if any, diminution will be apparent in these numbers till after the harvesting of the kharif crops. There is very little if any rabi in the Panch Mahals, so that if the former crop fails another famine there will have to be faced. A grass famine, however, it is thought, has, under any circumstances, been averted.

THE P. & O. s. s. Caledonia, which left here on the 28th July, arrived at Marseilles yesterday.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1900 were:—1898, Rs. 14,97,8,2000; 1899, Rs. 16,83,48,001; 1900, Rs. 14,26,22,000.

THE imports of gold into India during the month of June were in value Rs. 1,26,67,000, the exports being Rs. 19,13,000. The figures for silver were Rs. 37,86,000 and Rs. 14,27,000, respectively. The balance of imports over exports for the six months ending June 30th was: Gold, Rs. 3,06,17,000; silver, Rs. 56,32,000. Nearly 302 lakhs of rupees' worth of silver have been coined in the Indian mints during the six months, including British dollars.

THE Famine figures for the week ending the 4th instant show an increase of 6,800 persons in British Provinces and a decrease of 130,200 in Native States. The number in the Central Provinces is still rising: 1,895,000 people are now receiving gratuitous relief there as against 1,760,000 in the week preceding, an extraordinary state of affairs. There are now in the whole famine area 6,149,000 persons receiving relief, of whom 3,084,000 are on works.

THE question of opening a dairy farm in connection with the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar is now being considered.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Thursday was 102. There were six plague cases reported and the same number of deaths.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Tuesday was 52. There were four cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths.

GOODS traffic is now being run over the Godavery Bridge, and it is expected that passenger traffic commences at the end of the month.

WE regret to hear that Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore, has been out of health lately, and he now proposes to take a prolonged holiday.

MR. MAYNARD, Deputy Commissioner, Umballa is granted privilege leave for three months from the 7th August 1900: Mr. C. W. Loxton, Assistant Commissioner, officiates.

THE entries for the Durand Football Tournament at Simla were to close on Saturday. Only four regimental teams had entered up to Friday there are so few British troops left.

THE total mortality on Wednesday in Calcutta was 63; there were nine cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths, seven of the latter occurring on previous dates.

THE question of recalling Staff Corps Officers from leave in England is again under consideration as the demand for extra regimental officers for the Third and Fourth Brigades has to be met.

NEWS has been received that 4,000 Lee-Enfiled rifles were shipped in the P. and O. steamer Egypt, which left London on August 2nd. Another 6,000 were to be sent a week later.

MR. JAMES ELLIMAN has offered to present the Slough Volunteers with a free site for a new drill hall in the town, provided that a building to cost £3,000 be erected free of debt. Mr. Elliman has given £1,000 towards the £3,000.

THERE were 258 deaths from Plague in India last week against 252 in the previous week. Bombay city declined from 73 to 44 but the figures rose in the Presidency from 21 to 54. Calcutta declined from 86 to 70 and Mysore from 57 to 69.

IN accordance with an order of Government last year, a forecast of the sugarcane crop by itself, and not as a part of the general cold weather crops, is published for the first time. The importance of the sugarcane crop is warrant enough for a separate forecast.

As regards the Native Army generally, recruits are forthcoming in very satisfactory numbers, and there will be no difficulty experienced in passing infantry soldiers into the reserve in the Punjab and Bengal Commands as their places can be readily filled.

WE hear there is every prospect of a Mounted Infantry Company being added to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles during the ensuing season. Captain Broughton Chambers, an energetic and experienced officer, has already enrolled sufficient men to form a section.

THE question of the reduction of the force in the Swat Valley is likely to be shortly considered. It will be possible to dispense with the movable column at Khar when the Nowshera Dargai Railway is in full working order next cold weather. No reduction can however be made until after the Chitral reliefs in October.

SIR JADOW SAHIB, Madar-ul-ma, K. C. I. E., the Grand-father of the Maharaja Scindhia of Gowalior died at Gowalior on Thursday last. During the minority of the present ruling cheif of Gowalior, Sir Jadow acted as the Regent. He was fifty-five years of age and leaves behind him, a daughter, the mother of the present Maharaja.

THE appeal by the Local Government from the acquittal of Ganesh Pershad Singh, late Kotwal of Lucknow, was presented in the Judicial Commissioner's Court on Thursday last. The 28th September has been fixed for the hearing, which will probably be before a Bench. Meanwhile the accused will be released on bail. The memorandum of appeal runs into no less than twenty paragraphs.

THE Madras Government has approved the scheme of putting the Kurnool-Cuddagah canal and the Southern Mahratta Railway in closer contact at Nandyal by means of a wharf and railway siding. The object is to facilitate and cheapen the movement of produce in the Nandyal valley, and it is not intended that any fee should, for the present at any rate, be levied for the use of the wharf when constructed.

IN support of our remarks the other day, the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—Attention has been very properly called to the indiscriminate use of the words "casualties" and "losses" in cables from South Africa. Thus one recent message has it that our total "losses" to date number 36,599. But we have certainly not lost 36,599 men, though that of course is the number of our casulties. Many of the wounded included in these statistics have recovered and rejoined their corps, and about 20,000 invalids have been sent Home, most of whom, it may be hoped, will recover too. As a matter of fact it is quite impossible at present to form an exact estimate of our "losses," and meanwhile the "casualty" figures are only misleading.

TELEGRAPH signallers are being sent from Wei-hai-Wei to Taku and Tientsin as the staff there is quite unequal to the press of work.

THE final orders from the Secretary of State regarding the three new regiments of native infantry that are to be raised are expected daily. Recruiting will then be ordered immediately.

THE Bishop of London told a quaint story the other day at a meeting at the Speaker's House, Westminster. A little East-end girl was being examined upon the question of the Prodigal Son, he said. The teacher had got as far as the repentance of the prodigal and his eating of the swine-husks, when she inquired, "What else could he have done?" The child replied, "He could have pawned his little girl's boots."

AN American paper gives to following new Browning story:—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, delivered his lecture on "Robert Browning" recently in Philadelphia. He was introduced by the Rev. Charles Wood, who said that he knew a story about Browning which he doubted if even such an authority as Dr. Van Dyke was familiar with. It was the story of a young lady engaged to a British officer. When she found out that he was not acquainted with the poetry of Robert Browning she immediately broke the engagement. Six months later the officer presented himself and asked to be examined on Browning. She found that he had read all of "The Ring and the Book," knew the plot of "Paracelsus," and could recite the greater part of "Sordello." Six weeks later Robert Browning himself gave away the bride.

IN a letter to a friend in England Verestchagin writes: "My pictures of war have been excluded from the Universal Exhibition at Paris because in some of them Napoleon I. is represented in a pelisse and hat of fur. These good Republicans of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg have taken offence thereat, and have induced the Russian Commissioner General, Prince Tenicheff, to refuse me a place. In the despatch to me announcing this decision Prince Tenicheff distinctly lays the responsibility on the French Embassy." The great Russian painter is naturally most indignant at this treatment. He has lost a great opportunity of exhibiting his works and he has a second time suffered from the extreme susceptibility of the French on the subject of their great national legend. As a matter of fact, like a sensible man, Napoleon adapted his costume to the climatic conditions of the country in which his armies marched. He threw aside his cocked hat and the grey coat of the petitt caporal and without any regard to appearances, wrapped himself in furs. Verestchagin has accordingly painted him exactly as he was seen and this excess of realism has given unpardonable offence in the land of realistic art.

THE Queen has contributed 10*l.* to a fund which is being raised in aid of Thomas Scott, an engine-driver on the North-Eastern Railway, who was run over by an engine in Newcastle Station while endeavouring to rescue a collie dog that had strayed upon the line. Scott was so much intured that both his legs have had to be amputated. The letter enclosing the donation is signed by Sir Fleetwood Edwards, it says:—The Queen commands me to express her admiration of the act of humanity of Thomas Scott, recorded in the newspaper cutting which you forwarded. No one could more fully appreciate it than her Majesty, whose fondness for animals is so great that the Queen would further ask you to convey the expression of her sincere sympathy with the poor fellow in the deplorable accident that he met with in his human endeavour. Her Majesty is grantified to hear that material assistance is forthcoming for him, and, while it would be contrary to custom for the Queen's name to appear in a subscription list of this nature, I am directed to enclose 10*l.* which her Majesty hopes may be of some temporary assistance to Mr. Mrs. Scott under the circumstances in which she is placed as described in your letter.

THE Swiss Federal Government, says the "Basler Nachrichten," has made an inquiry into the number and condition of the Swiss citizens in China. Only an approximate result could be obtained, from which it appears that there are about 200 known Switzers employed in one or other of the European settlements, each of whom stands under the protection of the English, the French, or the Belgian Governments. The Belgian railway controtors have had a considerable number of skilled engineers from Winterthur, or from the Valais, in their employ. A clever young Valisian engineer, M. de Ossent, was one of the earliest victems of the Chinese atrocities. He has left widow and orphans in his fatherland, in whose interest the Swiss Bundesrath applied to Brussels, and the Belgian Government immediately demanded an indemnification from the Tsung-li-Yamen on behalf of the bereaved family. In the course of his address on commercial problems at the Alexandra Place, the Rev. C. M. Sheldon gave a little piece of his personal history, and detailed his first lesson, as he called it, in the duplicity of business. When he was at College, it seems, it was the custom of the young men to spend a summer vacation as waiters in hotels in the mountains. With a crowd of others he went one summer to serve in order to gain money to pay his college expenses for the next winter. There were three kinds of tea in the bill of fare: an English breakfast, black and green tea. at one table three people each ordered a different kind of tea, and when he went out he found only two tea urns, and he asked, in his innocence, for three kinds. He was told to get the tea out of the two urns, there were no more and they went on the principle that the persons would not know. It was a very little thing, but it showed what was going on, on a larger scale—and with stronger drinks.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

CHINA APPEALS TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Viceroys in China, including Li-Hung-Chang, have appealed to the United States Government for their good offices to prevent foreigners landing at Shanghai.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

It is understood that the landing of British troops at Shanghai is viewed with considerable jealousy by the other Powers.

German advices state that after the Pei-tsang battle the Germans, Austrians and Italians returned to Tientsin.

The official returns give the Japanese loss at Pei-tsang as 200 killed and wounded.

General Chaffee reports that the British, Americans and Russians shared in the attack on Yangtsun. They advanced for three miles under a hot rifle and shell fire and carried the Chinese lines.

Germany has forbidden the export of arms and ammunition to China.

CAPTURE OF NEUCHWANG BY THE RUSSIANS.

The Russians have captured the town of Neuchwang on the 4th inst., and established Russian administration there.

DESPATCH FROM SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

A despatch has been received from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated the 4th inst., in which he refuses to quit Peking except he is escorted by the European reliefs.

The other Ministers have cabled identically the same.

THE TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

A telegram from Hongkong, dated 9th inst., states that the 4th Gurkhas and 30th Bombay Infantry are on board the Canning and Duke of Portland and proceed to Shanghai on the morrow.

The 2nd Bengal Infantry, due at Hongkong on Sunday, will follow immediately.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The French Consul at Shanghai states that 3,000 Annamite troops will land there next week to protect the French Settlement.

MESSAGE FROM THE TSAR TO M. DE GIERS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Replying to a telegram from M. de Giers, the Russian Minister at Peking, H. I. M. the Tsar permits him to leave Peking provided the Emperor and Chinese Government guarantee his absolute safety.

The Tsar warns the Chinese of the grave responsibility they incur if any of M. de Giers' party are injured.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MARSHAL WALDERSEE.

Great Britain, Japan and the United States have formally agreed to the appointment of Marshal Waldersee as Generalissimo in China, but Great Britain conditionally on the other Powers assenting.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

Marshal Waldersee and his Staff will sail for Shanghai from an Italian port on the 21st inst.

ANOTHER REPORTED EDICT.

It is reported that an Edict has been issued appointing Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate for peace.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

The greater part of the Second Brigade has now been sent on northwards from Hongkong.

The transport Zamania with the 2nd Bengal Infantry and two sections of the Native Field Hospital, which arrived at Hongkong on the 9th instant left yesterday for Shanghai alone with the transports Itinda, the Duke of Portland and R. I. M. S. Canning with Brigadier-General Creagh and Staff, also 1-4 Gurkhas and 30th Bombay Infantry aboard.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT PALAMCOTTA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

The transport Palamcotta sailed for Hongkong to-day, with the Mounted Sappers and Miners, comprising one officer, one warrant officer, 24 rank-and-file, 17 followers and 28 horses; the Balloon Section consisting of 27 followers, and 54 horses; and the sanitary establishment comprising 240 followers, 75 bullocks, 60 carts and Nursing-sisters Hislop, Lingard and Cusins. Lieutenant Johnson, 1st Bengal Lancers, commands the troops on board.

It is probable a British Military Hospital of 500 beds will be established at Chefoo, which is a very healthy port, and offers a site easily defensible.

The following telegram has been received from the Officer, Lines of Communication, Liukungtao: "Gone on to Sinho—1st Coolie Corps, 3rd Madras Sappers, 26th Bombay Infantry, three companies 1st Madras Pioneers, Ordnance Field Park, one company 24th Punjabis. Remaining here—One company, 1st Madras Pioneers, one company, 24th Punjabis."

In addition to the 61,000 Lee-Enfield Rifles which have been ordered from England, a large number of 303 cartridges and a considerable quantity of cordite are to be shipped during the next few months. These are required owing to the issue of the 303 rifle to native troops, and to the despatch of the China Expeditionary Force with several millions of rounds of cartridges.

THE DALHOUSIE PUTS BACK.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, Commander C. J. Kendall, which left the port on Friday evening for Madras put back from sea, early on Saturday morning, owing to a leakage having been discovered. After making good the leakage she again left for Madras on Saturday evening, at about 5 p.m. At Madras she will embark the 20th Madras Infantry for conveyance to China.

DEPARTURE OF THE 14th SIKHS FROM BOMBAY.

Yesterday at noon the transport Formosa sailed from Bombay for China with the 14th Sikhs and three companies of the 34th Punjab Pioneers. The troops had an enthusiastic send-off, the scenes incidental to their departure being much more animated than was the case when the first contingent left Bombay for China. Regiments which were despatched upon the first orders were allowed to go without the inspiriting strains of music in their ears. But yesterday there was nothing lacking in that respect. There were present to give colour to the send-off the Band of the Marine Battalion 21st Bombay Infantry and there were besides the Pipers of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers who played alternately during the embarkation and as the vessel moved out to sea. The Sikhs are probably the most popular of the native troops in India and a large number of spectators witnessed their departure, many people arriving at the dock at an early hour. The trains conveying the troops to Bombay arrived at five o'clock, 6-20, 7-0 and 7-30 a.m., respectively. The embarkation was quickly carried out and the vessel was ready to leave her berth by eleven o'clock. During the embarkation of troops for the China Expedition the police at the docks have had a busy time and rendered good service. The force yesterday morning was represented at the jetty shed by Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Superintendent Lee Smith and two other European police officers. All the British officers accompanying the troops and on the quay wore a band of crepe in honour of the late Duke of Edinburgh. The Formosa left her berth amidst cheers and music about half-past eleven. It was twelve o'clock before she reached the dock gates. As she glided between the piers the waiting crowd who were wonderfully patient cheered heartily and the Band of the Marine Battalion struck up "Auld Lang Syne." Then a few bars of "God Save the Queen" were played and as the vessel passed out to sea the Grenadiers' Pipers skirled out their wild music. With the departure of the 14th Sikhs, the last of the troops to proceed from Bombay to China, so far as present arrangements are concerned, have gone. The India sailed yesterday for Madras where she will embark a contingent.

The troops carried by the Formosa are 12 officers, 17 native officers, 721 men rank-and-file, 59 public followers, 39 private followers, 12 chargers, and 2 ponies of the 14th Sikhs and 3 companies of the 34th Punjab Pioneers, comprising 5 officers, 6 native officers, 267 men rank-and-file, 73 public followers and 8 private followers. She also carries D Section No. 41 Native Field Hospital composing of 1 officer, 2 hospital assistants, 2 men rank-and-file, 58 public followers, 2 private followers, and 1 charger; and C and D Sections No. 69 Native Field Hospital consisting of 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 4 hospital assistants, 1 sergeant, 7 men rank-and-file, 111 public followers, 9 private followers, 2 chargers and 5 ponies.—The Officers proceeding by the Formosa are Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hogge, C.I.E., Captain H. J. Jones, D.S.O., Captain H. L. Richardson, Captain R. M. Banff, Lieutenant C. M. Carter, Lieutenant G. Swinley, Lieutenant Gough, Lieutenant Franklin, Lieutenant Waterfield, 2nd-Lieutenant F. E. G. Talbott, Lieutenant Starr and Lieutenant W. R. Battye, I.M.S., 14th Sikhs; Major A. F. Hogge, Captain A. I. Shaw, Captain T. J. Seddon, Lieutenant R. Nicolas and 2nd-Lieutenant P. B. Hall, 34th Pioneers; Major J. Grantham, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant G. C. Beamish, D Section 41 Native Field Hospital; Captain F. R. Ozzart and Lieutenant S. Anderson, C and D Sections 69 Native Field Hospital.

The transport India left the Merewether Dock on Saturday morning and was berthed near "H" Shed. During the day the vessel took in coal, and marine water tanks were fitted into the ship. She is also being fitted up for the accommodation of 17 horses, 170 mules and ponies which accompany the 5th Hyderabad Contingent. The latter will embark at Madras. It is expected that all the arrangements will be completed by to-day, and that the India will leave for Madras to-morrow. The transport work in Bombay, so far as is at present known, will cease with the departure of the India for Madras.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

To-day's crop telegrams show that the recent rain has greatly improved the position in Western and Northern India, though more is wanted in such Punjab districts as Shahpur and Delhi and in Sind and the Deccan.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Dening officiates in command of the Hyderabad Contingent, vice Brigadier-General Stewart proceeded to China.

Captain B. Scott officiates as Deputy Accountant General, vice Passy proceeding to China.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding the District, Second-Lieutenants of three years' standing in the Army Reserve of Officers may be promoted to Lieutenants.

Indian Staff Corps—Majors N. F. Chamberlain, J. W. Spankie, and S. F. Peele are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captain Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, is confirmed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General vice Edwards vacated.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Lieutenant Maxwell resigns his commission.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.—Mr. Fisher becomes Second-Lieutenant.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Captain Priestly becomes Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant Sampson, Captain.

Volunteer Officers.—A decoration is bestowed upon Captain Spencer of the 2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Rifles.

The Volunteer Long Service Medal has been bestowed upon Gunner Burdett, of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery; Volunteers Johnson and Peters, of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles; Color-Sergeant Smith, of Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Sergeant Macdonald, of 1st Bombay Baroda Railway Rifles; and Lance-Sergeant Smith, of 2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Rifles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. A. Smith becomes Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Rajputana.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

The Pasteur Institute was opened on the 9th instant at Kasauli with about fourteen patients, and seventeen more have since left their stations to proceed there for treatment. In two or three days, therefore, thirty-one patients will be undergoing inoculation. Of these, sixteen are British officers and soldiers who would otherwise have been entitled to passages to and from Paris at the cost to the State of some two thousand rupees each.

The Government of India have thus already saved by the Kasauli Institute, more than the place cost them to establish. Fifteen sepoys and others are, at the same time, being afforded treatment which they would otherwise have been without.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Brigadier-General Fancourt, Commanding Rohilkhund District, has been granted three months' leave, Colonel Wheatley, 3rd Gurkhas, officiating.

Captain Chitty, 5th Bombay Infantry, is appointed D. A. A. G, Musketry, Bombay Command.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

General Buller has crossed the Vaal River at Beguiderlyn after some skirmishing and is marching in the direction of Ermelo.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Lord Kitchener engaged De Wet's rearguard yesterday at Lindeques.

Lord Methuen was also engaged six miles to the North-West.

LORD ROBERTS' HEALTH.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

Lord Roberts is in wonderful health and rises at daybreak every day and is unceasingly busy and constantly rides great distances.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR A GORDON HIGHLANDER.

Corporal McKay, of the Gordon Highlanders, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for succouring the wounded under fire at Johannesburg on the 29th May.

ARRESTS OF ARMED BURGHERS.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

General Rundle has arrested Commandant Morais and 130 armed burghers.

Numbers are still surrendering to General Hunter at Bethlehem who has also destroyed a million of cartridges.

THE PRETORIA CONSPIRATORS.

The "Times" says the execution of the scoundrels, implicated in the conspiracy at Pretoria, would be a wholesome lesson to hundreds of others who have systematically traded on our leniency.

Lord Roberts reporting on the Pretoria plot says it was clumsily conceived.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

A court-martial is being arranged to try the Pretoria conspirators.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The conspiracy at Pretoria is universally ascribed to the leniency with which the Boers have been treated.

The conspirators are townspeople and all had taken the oath of neutrality.

Our army is furious over the matter.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

THE PRETORIA PLOT.

THE ELANDS RIVER CAPTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 12.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London 10:—

It was only discovered at the last moment and has caused a deep sensation here and opened the eyes of the arm-chair critics to the perils which surround Lord Roberts in his endeavour to totally suppress a vigilant enemy in a hostile country. The Boer system of espionage is so complete that it baffles the whole of the British Intelligence Department, and it is the general belief that the plot, which was discovered so timely at Pretoria is only one of a series which embraces all towns occupied by the British in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. According to the Central News Agency, it was the intention of the Pretoria conspirators to abduct and shoot(?) Lord Roberts, the genius of the campaign, whose removal, they confidently believe, would mean the disintegration of the British Army and the reconquest of Pretoria, Johannesburg and Bloemfontein by the Boers. The news of the conspiracy, which so nearly succeeded, has caused much excitement among the Cape Dutch, and there is a distinct feeling of uneasiness at Cape Colony. Trains running into Pretoria have been frequently sniped, and it is patent that more rigorous measures will have to be adopted to repress the malcontents.

In retaliation for the treachery of the Boers at Bronkhorst Spruit, the farms for ten miles round have been burned and the disaffected farmers threatened with further reprisals. The explanation given by Lord Roberts of the capture of the Elands River garrison by Commandant Delarey is that he expected General Carrington would have reached the garrison in time to protect it from attack, but that General Carrington was prevented from carrying out the relief owing to a strong cordon of Boers which his force was powerless to pierce.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

The following casualties are reported:—

Witkopjes, 7th August—Lieutenant Gibson, 6th Dragoons, is missing and believed to be a prisoner.

Vrenterskroom.—Colonel F. C. Meyriet and Lieutenant St. Quentin, Imperial Yeomanry, slightly wounded; Lieutenant A. Gurney, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, severely wounded; Major Gough, Captain Barttelot, and 2nd-Lieutenant Bayly, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, slightly wounded.

Mooi River, 9th August—Corporal F. Levett, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, died of tubercle of the lungs.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

At the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition the Viceroy's Prize was not awarded owing to the absence of any picture of sufficient merit. Mrs. Young won the first prize for Oils and Mrs. Williamson the second prize; Mrs. Cunliffe won the first prize for Water-Colours and Miss Keble the second prize, the remaining principal prize-winners being Major Hooday, Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. McNabb, and Mr. Symes Scutt.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, AUG. 12.

At a representative meeting of the people of Satara under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Pathak both officials and non-officials expressed their deep and sincere sorrow at the untimely death of the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of our Gracious Sovereign.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN ASHANTI.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

Colonel Burroughs has reinforced the garrison at Kumasi revictualling it for two months.

He twice defeated the Ashantis close to Kumasi by some splendid charges with the bayonet.

Lieutenant Green, of the West India Regiment, and four men, were killed, and three officers and 45 men wounded.

THE DEATH OF LORD RUSSELL.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The operation which resulted in Lord Russell of Killowen's death was for some gastric trouble.

PRINCE HENRY IN ROME.

Prince Henry of Prussia attended the funeral of King Humbert on behalf of the Emperor William and has since paid a visit to His Holiness the Pope.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Ostend.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THIS annual fixture in which considerable interest is always taken was played on the Maidan on Saturday. There was a very large attendance of spectators who evinced great enthusiasm in the progress of the match. The Parsees put an excellent team in the field, and going in first knocked up 135 for two wickets when the innings was closed. Belgaumwalla and Billimoria opened the batting against the bowling of Clarke and Milne, but before Billimoria had scored he was smartly caught and bowled by Milne. The start was thus far from promising but on Mody joining Belgaumwalla a fine stand was made. Repeated changes of bowling were tried, Edwards, Browne and Anderson taking a turn with the ball vice Clarke and Milne. Free hitting by both batsmen advanced the score rapidly, and a big hit by Belgaumwalla to the Parsee Gymkhana brought up the hundred. Five runs later Mody after a brilliant exhibition placed one into the hands of Chichester, and had to retire for a score of 51. Mehta filled the vacancy, and after a couple of dangerous strokes he settled down to steady play. When the score had reached 135 a heavy shower of rain caused a retirement from the field, and when the rain cleared off the Parsees declared their innings closed. Belgaumwalla was not out 61 and Mehta not out 15.

Tomkins and Edwards opened the innings of the Gymkhana. Chinoy took the bowling from the Pavilion end and Mehta bowled from the opposite wicket. From the first of Chinoy's deliveries Tomkins was let off by Kanga. After twenty had been slowly compiled Davar took the ball from Chinoy. The dissolution came from the other end, for seven runs later Mehta clean-bowled Tomkins. The retiring batsman had made eleven. Browne who went in next got a single off Mehta and then Edwards succumbed to that bowler. Vines followed in and Browne brought up thirty with a hit off Davar. Rain then stopped play for ten minutes and on the resumption the score steadily rose to 50, when Billimoria and Belgaumwalla went on to bowl instead of Mehta and Davar. Belgaumwalla's second delivery Vines played on to his wicket and withdrew for 18. Milne next was given out l-b-w., and Kendall going in received the last balls of the over, when time arrived, and with the Gymkhana score at 63 for four wickets the match ended in a draw. Scores:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr D E Mody c Chichester b Marshall	51
Mr R M Billimoria c and b Milne	0
Mr H H Belgaumwalla not out	61
Mr A H Mehta not out	15
Mr K K Kharas, Mr H D Kanga, Mr D D Kanga, Mr P H Vakil, Mr J J Pochkhanwalla, Mr P H Davar, Mr N C Chinoy	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total for 2 wkts	135

Innings closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Tomkins b Mehta	11
Mr A C Edwards b Mehta	15
Mr H E Browne not out	10
Mr D Vines b Belgaumwalla	18
Mr J S Milne l b w b Billimoria	6
Capt Kendall not out	0
Mr F J Clarke, Capt Chichester, Mr Burney, Mr F J Marshall, Capt Anderson	Did not bat.
Extras	3
Total for 4 wkts	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	O	M	R	W
Mr F J Clarke	13·1	4	29	0
Mr J S Milne	4	0	20	1
Mr H E Browne	10	4	20	0
Mr A C Edwards	3	0	15	0
Capt Anderson	5	0	22	0
Mr F J Marshall	6	2	21	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Chinoy	2	0	9	0
Mr Mehta	8	3	16	2
Mr Davar	4	0	15	0
Mr Kharas	3	0	9	0
Mr Belgaumwalla	2	0	1	1
Mr Billimoria	3	1	10	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ("B") VS. NORFOLK REGIMENT.

On Saturday, the Bombay Gymkhana "B" team played the Norfolk Regiment at Colaba. The Gymkhana were beaten by four wickets and 66 runs. Scores:—

1ST NORFOLK REGIMENT.

Lieut Balderson c Subsitute b Beville	1
Colr Sergt Jones b Reid	10
Pte Fox l b w Reid	28
Lieut Griffiths b Moens	21
Lieut Street c Substitute b Reid	29
Pte Hastings, not out	17
Lieut Sobell, not out	5
Lieut Harman, Sergt Appleton, Pte Wilford, Pte Archer	did not bat.
Extras	13
Total	121*a*

a Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr M Reid c Archer b Griffiths	14
Mr Beville st Balderson b Jones	3
Mr Munk hit wicket	18
Mr Muirhead c Harman b Archer	12
Mr Reid run out	1
Mr Gillam b Archer	0
Mr Robertson c Jones b Archer	0
Mr Moens c Harman b Archer	5
Mr T Moore c Scowell b Jones	5
Mr Morely (absent)	0
Mr A N Other not out	0
Extras	0
Total	33

THE late Captain Welby, like so many of the most successful explorers of these latter days, belonged to cavalry, his regiment being the 18th Hussars. He had not only made a name for his adventurous travels in Central Asia and Tibet, but his last piece of work was to march across Abyssinia to Fashoda on the Nile, doing Marchand's historic journey in reverse. He was an officer who seemed to have a great future before him, and his death will be very widely regretted.

HIGH floods are reported from parts of the Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong districts of Assam which have caused considerable damage to early rice, jute and sugarcane and have retarded ploughing for, and transplanting of late rice. The floods in Sylhet are subsiding. Many head of cattle have been carried away in the Barpita sub-division. In the Sibsagar district the outturn of tea is short from some gardens and the weather has been too cold and wet for the tea crop.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUG. 11.

THE annual tournament under the auspices of the Royal Western India Golf Club will commence on Monday, September 10. Mr. G. P. Millett, the honorary secretary, has just forwarded the programme to members, together with a statement of the Club's financial position. The latter is very satisfactory, a considerable balance being in the treasurer's hands. It is probable the meeting will not bring together as large a gathering of golfers as in former years, owing to many well-known players being absent from India, or who are unable to leave their districts because of extra work owing to famine. Messrs. P. F. Fischer and E. F. Nicholson will be missing from the Bombay contingent, which will include Dr. Macdonald, Messrs. W. Pechey, J. Stiven, Marshall Reid, and other good players. Captain J. K. Condon, who recently left Bombay, may come from Kolhapore, but there will be but few representatives from the Central Provinces. Mr. R. C. Wroughton is coming from Poona, and probably several golfers from Deolali will compete.

The opening day contains two handicaps—medal play in the morning and bogey in the afternoon—and are more or less for the purpose of enabling players to become familiar with the course. The coveted prize is the Club Cup, and the qualifying competition starts on the second morning, and the eight lowest scores play off by match play on subsequent days. The competition also includes the Nasik Gymkhana Cup so as to afford interest to the handicap men. In the evening the Scratch Foursomes takes place, but the prizes will be provided out of the funds of the Club, instead of as last year when the Central Provinces players subscribed the prize. There is also a mixed Foursomes handicap on the same day. On the 13th the Handicap Foursomes compete, and play for the Cup will be continued. This will also occupy part of the next day, together with play for the President's Cup, attached to which is a handicap competition. On the 14th the Bombay Gymkhana Cup, handicap by medal play, occupies the morning, and in the evening the finals for the Club Cup, the value of which has been increased to Rs. 200, the Scratch and Handicap Foursomes will be played. On the last day there is a handicap in the morning, to be followed by the annual meeting and distribution of prizes in the afternoon.

With regard to the course its present condition is not so good as last year. This is not owing to lack of interest on the part of the Nasik Committee, for it is impossible to find keener golfers anywhere. The failure of the rains last year, and the prolonged drought in the earlier part of this season has injured the grass, and neither the course or the greens are as good as could be wished. The thanks of all golfers in Western India are due to Mr. G. P. Millet and Mr. W. Plunkett for their untiring zeal in endeavouring to cause these deficiencies to disappear. Unfortunately, personal devotion will not make grass grow on bare patches, and while there is no doubt signs of improvement will be visible in September, it is feared the rough places will not be made smooth. The grass through the greens is of a tufty, wiry nature, and these tufts are to be found at about intervening spaces of three or four inches. The ball usually rests in these small hollows, and it is very common to find the ball thus situated after a good drive. The greens too are rather lumpy, but a month's work on them will materially alter this defect. This afternoon a handicap was played, the greens being brought into use. It was a drying day and players found it most difficult to judge the strength of their putts. If the weather is at all fine during the tournament week I expect they will be exceedingly fiery, and competitors may find them more helpful to compile scores than bad lies, bunkers and other difficulties which abound. The course has been altered, and is now 2,856 yards long. Mr. Millett has prepared an elaborate plan of the links, showing the distances from hole to hole, and this cannot fail to be helpful to the players. It may be mentioned that copies of the plan can be obtained from the honorary secretary Mr. Millett, who is ready at all times to afford assistance to brother golfers. The "par" score is 43, made up as follows:—5, 5, 5, 6, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, and considering the bad lies which more or less befall all payers, any man completing the course with this total is playing very good golf. Up to the present the lowest score is 45, which Mr. Plunkett has twice done. The greens were not in use, but the difficulty of approaching the small "browns," in my opinion, more than counterbalances the easier putting on the latter.

It is very necessary to be able to drive a high ball, and in this several of the men—particularly Bombay representatives—may come to grief. Golf in the Presidency town is played on the maidan, and the course presents very few obstructions, in consequence of which some players prefer a low tee, ensuring low flight and a longer carry than is gained by a soaring ball. At Nasik it is most essential to get the ball well up, as in playing the Idgah, Gymkhana and Home holes a low well-hit drive is certain to be penalised. In the first and latter holes a road bounded on each side by trees about 60 or 70 feet high, the wall of the Idgah is probably about 80 or 90 feet in height, and he is prudent who sacrifices distance to safe negotiation. About 50 yards from the home hole a bunker has been erected, but this is to be made more formidable by the excavation of soil a yard and-a-half behind the bunker, and which will be replaced by loose sand.

COLLAPSE OF A CHURCH TOWER.

OUR Damaun correspondent writes:—Two years ago the Catholic community of Damaun felt the necessity of enlarging the ancient Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar in the Fort of St. Jeronimo, at Lower Damaun, which was inadequate to accommodate the large congregation that gathered on Sundays and special service days, and a committee, headed by Lady Kuchenbuck Villar, the wife of the then Governor of Damaun, was formed to collect subscriptions towards a fund to defray the expenses of the extension. Through the exertions of the president and the male and female members of the Committee, a decent amount was collected, but it was much below the sum the Church enlargement was estimated to cost. Her Excellency Lady Villar, with the assistance of the members of the committee, then held a fancy bazaar for four days and made a profit of very nearly a thousand rupees, which added to the Church extension fund enabled the committee to undertake and in a few days to complete the enlargement of the Church with a tower in front for the bell. One monsoon, that of the year 1899 when scarcely 30 inches of rain fell, passed without doing any injury to the Church extension but the continuous downpour of the past week has had an injurious effect, and its tower collapsed on Friday, at 11 a.m., fortunately after the morning service was over, bringing down the heavy bells. It is hoped the Catholic community will soon be able to collect fresh funds and repair the damage.

MARRIAGE OF MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P.

AT Holy Trinity Church, Westminster, on Monday the marriage took place quietly of Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean, Member of Parliament for Cardiff, proprietor of the "Western Mail" of Cardiff, and formerly chairman of the Bombay Town Council and proprietor and editor of the "Bombay Gazette," to Mrs. Sara Kennedy, daughter of the late Dr. Hale, of Rochdale. The Rev. George Miller, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Hale. She wore a dress of heliotrope crepe de chine trimmed with white lace and chiffon, and a small bonnet of white lace arranged with heliotrope tips, and she wore a pearl necklace with diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. J. D. Mackenzie acted as best man. After the ceremony a small reception was held at the Windsor Hotel, Victoria-street.

A VERY sensible edict has gone forth, with the approval of the leader of fashion. The "tall hat and frock coat," which have hitherto been the recognised costume at Sandown Park on the occasion of a Royal visit, may be dispensed with at the Eclipse Meeting in favour of a straw hat and other costume more suited to the present tropical climate in England.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 27.

THE PEKING MYSTERY.

ANOTHER week has elapsed and we are still without any absolutely trustworthy intelligence as to the fate of the foreign representatives in Peking. The hope encouraged in Washington by the Message from the United States Minister has not been shared in other capitals, and it is now pretty generally admitted that at whatever period Mr. Conger's telegram left his hands it can hardly have been penned so late as July 18. If that is so it can hardly be as Mr. Secretary Hay believed and, for all we know, still believes the reply to the inquiry addressed by him to Mr. Conger through the medium of the Chinese Minister at Washington and that remarkable personage the Governor of Shantung, who now has the face to say that he never announced the massacre of the Ministers. Mr. Secretary Hay in his message asked Mr. Conger to send tidings in the Department Code. The reply purporting to come from him, and received on the 20th, was as follows:—"In British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent a general massacre." Two days ago the American Government received from the Commander of the Brooklyn a letter from Mr. Conger, dated July 4, which reached Tientsin on July 21, of the same date as the letter of Sir Claude Macdonald, and it is suggested that it was probably brought by the same agency. In support of this view the "Times," which throughout has adopted a pessimistic tone with reference to the besieged foreigners, says of the second Conger message:—"It proves that the telegram from Mr. Conger purporting to be of the 18th was, as we suspected from the first, merely an old message of unknown date, which the Chinese had retained in their hands. Mr. Conger on the 4th is far more urgent in his appeal for relief than Mr. Conger on the 18th, and a comparison of the two documents must surely convince the State Department at Washington that the Chinese, in pretending to offer them direct assurance of the safety of their Minister on the 18th, were merely playing a cruel and contemptible trick. Mr. Conger, writing on the 4th, is much more emphatic than Sir Claude Macdonald on the same date, but if we had the series of messages, of which these are doubtless only isolated examples, we should probably find an adequate explanation of the apparent difference between the two estimates of the situation. We learn from Mr. Conger that on the 4th the British Legation, where he had taken shelter, had been besieged for a fortnight, that it was being shelled daily, that there was grave danger of a general massacre, and that the city was without government except by the Chinese army, which was bent upon massacring all foreigners in Peking. In face of this evidence of the desperate nature of the situation on July 4, the Chinese with their invincible impudence are daily extending their guarantees of the safety of the Legations." On the whole, however, we have more ground than we had seven days since for thinking that some at least of the occupants of the Legations are alive, and there was a general sense of relief felt throughout the country when the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's saved themselves from the singular position they had placed themselves in. The only mistake they made was in deferring so long the abandonment of the proposed national memorial service. At the present moment, next to the apprehensions felt about the safety of the Europeans in the Chinese capital, the chief cause of anxiety is the ugly fact that the allied commanders have disagreed about the claim of Russia to exercise control over the Tientsin Railway and the success of Russia in carrying her point against the protests of the English and American representatives. That friction was probable everyone saw; but few expected it to come so soon, and it seems a great pity that these differences could not have been postponed until, at all events, after the advance to Peking.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Every now and then we try to make each other's flesh creep, after the immortal Pickwickian Fat Boy manner, by discussing when John Chinaman will begin to dominate white and brown races alike. The late C. H. Pearson, in one of his books published a few years ago, precilted a time when the sons of Confucius would hold all other races in subjection. Lord Wolseley had a like opinion—and expressed it. So, with the Peking mystery unsolved and the way of the Allies to the Imperial City barred by Boxers, some terrifying suggestions have been put forth that the beginning of the end had come. Not all of us have been greatly terrified at the yellow bogey held up before our eyes to scare us into conscription or something else as good—or bad. If we had lost heart a prophet is amongst us, whose vaticinations are cheery and cheering. I refer to the Rev. Thomas G. Selby, many years a missionary in China, now living in England, one of the most acute and able writers in this country on later aspects of religion. In a communication from his pen, which appeared yesterday, he puts the position with some force. Referring to the old nightmare of the Yellow Peril as having been revived, and sensational papers being busy prophesying that the hour was about to strike when the swarming myriads of China would swamp Europe, he remarks:—"Chinese emigration to every part of the world has been distinctly pacific. Wherever the Chinaman goes he goes as a worker, a tradesman, and a merchant, and the Chinese soldier is not likely to come after him to protect his interests whilst fairly good protection can be got under the laws of the country where he sojourns. The past expansions of China have been expansions by growth and by the power of a superior civilisation. He is not likely to dominate Europe in that particular way. Lord Wolseley's old dream was the dream of the man who did not know. The Chinaman must cease to be a Confucianist before he can dominate countries thousands of miles from home. He is a temporary emigrant only, and when he has amassed the small sum which counts for a competence in China, he is drawn back to the semi-communal life of the Chinese village and to his ancestral graves and temples. A Chinaman, so tethered by ineradicable instincts and interests to his native soil, is not likely to gain the ascendency in the countries to which he moves for a time. One might as well expect to see the boat in a steam-driven round-about cross the Pacific and find its way into the Antarctic Circle."

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

Those sanguine persons who expected that because the Indian Budget was to come on for discussion a little earlier than usual the green benches of the House of Commons would be crowded with eager legislators, must have been disappointed when they saw the appearance of the chambers last night. It is true that there was not quite such a beggarly array of empty seats, but the division shows that the number of members within the precincts of the House was not much above the average. The debate was a very interesting one and turned largely on the proposal emanating from the Wedderburn party to make a grant from the Imperial revenue towards the relief of the famine sufferers. Mr. Souttar moved the following resolution:—"That, looking to the special needs of the famine-stricken people in India at the present time, this House recognizes that funds are urgently required to feed, clothe, and house the cultivators in their villages until their crops are ripe; to provide them with plough-cattle, seed, and other requisites of cultivation; and to restore them to their normal economic condition; that these requirements cannot be adequately met from Indian revenues raised from the suffering Indian people, and within the necessarily restricted field of ordinary relief operations; that the funds subscribed by charity are altogether insufficient for these purposes; and this House is, therefore, of opinion that an Imperial free grant of not less than five millions sterling should be provided to assist in meeting this unprecedented calamity." The resolution was seconded by Sir William Wedderburn and supported amongst others by Mr. J. M. Maclean who broke off his honeymoon to come up to town to take part in the debate. Mr. Maclean made a very vigorous speech but was not fortunate in his allusions to Scindhia's splendid gift of a hospital-ship for China. Mr. Maclean described this offer as an illustration of that spurious Imperialism that was spreading like a parasite over the whole of the British Empire, and he thought the Government might, with all politeness, have told the Maharajah that at this

time of terrible suffering he could better employ his money on his fellow-countrymen. Surely we had had enough of these offers of hospitals from different parts of the world. England ought to be ashamed to accept such gifts from any country. We were rich enough and strong enough to maintain our own soldiers and sailors, and to refuse the offers of hospitals as free gifts either from enterprising citizens of America, who desired honour and social recognition in English society, or from Indian princes who desired to compete with one another for the favour of the Imperial Government. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh!") Mr. Balfour, in the course of his speech, referred to this attack "on one of the great Princes in India" whom he styled "the Scindhia," as gratuitous and wholly unmerited. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also took part in the discussion and he, as well as Mr. Balfour, opposed the proposed grant from the British Treasury in the existing state of Indian finances as a dangerous precedent and as impairing the responsibility of the Indian Government. It is not without significance that the official Liberal Whips, Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. McArthur, were tellers for the minority, Mr. Maclean voted for the Souttar-Wedderburn resolution, but Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree who spoke in favour of a grant and otherwise made an admirable speech, took no part in the division.

BOMBAY CIVILIANS AS PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES: THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Sir John Jardine is not the only retired member of the Bombay Civil Service, who is aspiring to a seat in the next Parliament. At a meeting of the Rotherhithe Liberal Executive, the other day, Mr. Thomas Hart-Davies, late acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind, unfolded his views on politics in general and was heckled in a friendly way about his attitude towards two questions of much interest to the poorer districts of the Metropolis, namely, the Housing of the Working Classes and the Rating of Ground Values. His views on these and other matters were considered so satisfactory that it was unanimously decided to recommend him to the Liberal Association, which meets on Monday to settle the matter. A man of much ability and varied accomplishments, Mr. Hart-Davies has, I understand, always held advanced Liberal opinions, much the same as those of Mr. James Bryce, M. P. The peculiarity of the contest in which Sir John Jardine is engaged is, I am informed, that his opponent is promising all that the Radicals offer—Poor Law Reform, Old Age Pensions, Temperance Reform, Housing of the Working Classes, etc. But as Sir John Jardine, I see, has been pointing out some or all of these reforms were promised by Lord Dalkeith's friends at the last General Election. Indeed, he seems to think that it was on the strength of these grounds that the Unionists carried everything before them in July, 1895. I may be permitted to make a quotation from a speech he delivered the other day at Newtown St. Boswells, dealing with this matter. He said: "Now in proof of the view that I take I would rely on two important facts which most Liberal speakers have been forced to study to meet a very fair question, which the Unionist newspapers and the Tory hecklers love to puzzle us with, and it is this—'You, Liberals, are fond of saying that you rely on the working classes and that you want Temperance reform. But how do you explain the fact that it was the working classes that put us in power in 1895 with a majority of 150 and that a great many religious men, temperance reformers, voted for us, Unionists, and were our best electioneering men?' That is the question they put—and a very fair question, and I am afraid I can't deny the facts stuck into the question about working men and temperance reformers. But while I can't deny them I think I can explain them and I wont shirk the question but take up the challenge. I say that the working men, especially the hinds in the counties, and a good many of the temperance reformers, very serious, public-spirited and religious men were allured by promises. The votes were got in that way. Mr Mark Napier and many Liberal M. P.s were defeated and turned out and a great Unionist Government came into power with an immense majority; and, of course, like all Tory administrations, a House of Lords ready to pass anything Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain propose. The play, you see, was made up of three acts: first, the promises to get votes; second, the votes were got and the Liberals turned out; third, which extends over five years, refusal to fulfil the promises." After attempting to prove his points, he said he hoped that when another election comes on, candidates would be reminded of the broken promises, and got to explain why they were made so lavishly and published so widely with seemingly not much real intention to see them fulfilled. He added: "I have given you my explanation and would like to hear theirs, and I daresay you have got as tired as I am of looking for it in the newspapers, for day after day this Government shirks altogether these two promised blessings—Old Age Pensions and Temperance Reform." No doubt this line of argument has much to commend it from an electioneering point of view but the question is whether Khakeeism will not overshadow everything in October or November—the date of the Dissolution "barring accidents." To Lord Rosebery's playful allusions last night at the banquet of the College of Surgeons, about the approaching General Election the Marquis of Salisbury replied in the same vein that he possessed no knowledge of the secret, which the ex-Liberal Prime Minister had attempted to elicit, but that does not prevent the "Times" this morning expressing its opinion that the great struggle will be upon us three months hence.

RUSSIAN JOURNALS AND RUSSIAN LEGISLATION.

One often reads in English and Indian journals references to the opinions expressed by that famous Anglophobe, Prince Oukhtomsky, in his journal the "Petersburgkya Kedomosti," but I understand from Russian literary friends that the importance attached by English people to the views of that paper are a never-ending source of surprise to serious publicists in the Czar's dominions. The most influential of all Russian organs of I was almost going to say, public opinion is, of course, the "Novoe Vremya" (the "New Times,") which has a daily circulation of 60,000, not very impressive when compared with the issues of leading London journals but very large for a country like Russia. A new paper the "Rossia" is beginning to run the "Novoe Vremya" hard, and people who wish to keep themselves correctly informed regarding Russian affairs should pay particular attention to what the former says. It has not been in existence very long but it has already established a reputation for enterprise in collecting news. The "Rossia" was founded by some former members of the "Novoe Vremya" staff with the aid of some wealthy capitalists and is, I understand, now a paying concern. In politics it is Liberal, as liberalism is understood in Russia, but it has no sympathy with the doctrines and practices of Extremists and would probably oppose tooth and nail, the establishment of a constitution, such as that under which with all its imperfections—and it has imperfections—we poor Britishers manage to get along very tolerably. By the way, intelligent Russians frequently tell us that we have quite mistaken notions as to the fiat of the Czar, if I may so express myself. We, according to the Russians, think that the Great White Czar wakes up in the morning and says to himself: "To-day I will enact such and such a law for which there has previously been no thought in the mind of anyone but himself." That is not what occurs. To begin with every Act of legislation—I am now repeating what I have heard from Russians—has to be considered by the Council of State and receive the approval of that august assembly before it becomes law. But that is not all. Before any Bill is deliberated upon by the Council of State the measure is carefully examined by a body of experts who are selected by the various "Zemtsvos" for their special knowledge of the particular matter to be dealt with and their decisions are generally, if not always, final. Russians are very proud of their councils of experts, and I have even heard a subject of the Czar say that they might be introduced with advantage into the country which is the home of the Mother of Parliaments.

OLLA PODRIDA.

With reference to one and certainly not the least notable of the numerous Parsees now in Europe, I find the following in the "Daily Chronicle":—An interested visitor to the gallery of the House of Commons yesterday (Wednesday) was Mr. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, the editor of the "Rast Goftar," literally the "Truth-Teller" of Bombay, a native newspaper that has just reached its jubilee. The venerable journalist has been connected with this paper for nearly forty years, and he is here on a visit of instruction and inquiry in to the Imperial institutions." Mr. Kabrajee who, I may mention, has been cordially welcomed by many old Anglo-Indian friends was certainly lucky in being at the House of Commons on such an important occasion as the debate on the South African question and the revolt of the Imperialistic-Liberals against Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Leadership, to which I have referred above.

Sir John Jardine, who has not, as might perhaps be supposed from what I have reported of his political doings North of the Tweed, entirely forsaken all for politics, has been unanimously elected to the lucrative office of Director of the British-American Land Company, an ancient corporation in which he is one of the principal shareholders.

Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., has, I observe, a letter in yesterday's "Manchester Guardian," in which he ventures on the characteristically bold assertion that "a generation of men need not pass away without India having been made practically proof against famine," and he specially appeals to the Chamber of Commerce in Cottonopolis to help in bringing about this great desideratum. Mr. Digby has deferred until after the holidays, telling Manchester and through Manchester the rest of the world, how famines are to be rendered impossible in the future, and the formulation of his scheme will be awaited with, I fear, more curiosity than hope. Certainly if he or anybody else is able to devise measures which will prevent the recurrence of such a disaster as that, with which the Indian Governments, particularly that of Bombay, are now grappling, he will prove a benefactor to India.

The constitution of the departmental inquiry which, at the instance of Sir Edward Sassoon, has been granted by her Majesty's Government, with reference to the important questions of submarine cable rates and routes, is now announced. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the general utility man of the present Administration, is to be chairman and he will have as colleagues the Marquis of Londonderry (Postmaster General), Mr. Hanbury (Secretary of the Treasury and Representative in the House of Commons of the Postal Department), Sir Arthur Godley (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India), Sir Montagu Ommanney (permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), and two members belonging to the Intelligence Branches of the Admiralty and War Office. The terms of reference seem pretty wide and are as follows:—"To inquire into the present system of telegraphic communication between different parts of the Empire and to consider in what respects it requires to be supplemented. To investigate the relations between private cable companies and the Imperial and Colonial Governments (including the Government of India), the amount of control at present exercised by those Governments, and the policy which should be pursued by them in future, especially when new concessions are sought. To examine existing rates, to report how far they are fair and reasonable, and, if not, how any reduction should be effected."

On returning home from a visit to the western district of the Metropolis on Wednesday night, I suddenly came upon a scene of quite Oriental beauty and one which reminded me of former Indian days. Everybody knows what a fine garden faces the magnificent pile of buildings, in which the famous St. Paul's School is habited. Well, the whole of this vast space was most picturesquely illuminated with small lamps, closely resembling the oil-butties, which at the Dewali convert the native bazaar of Bombay into a city of the Arabian nights—a veritable abode of enchantment. It was not until the next morning, when I opened my "Times" that I discovered the cause of all this splendour in the far west. The occasion was the "Apposition" in which, I suppose, many Anglo-Indian families are interested. One of these families at any rate, if I may be permitted to say so in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, has reason to be particularly interested in the proceedings, for on glancing through the full report in the leading journal, I find that amongst the list of the young gentlemen who received prizes at the hands of the Chairman of the Governors, the name of F. J. G. Geary, who carried off the Sleath prize for Latin prose. There may be other Anglo-Indian names in the prize list, and I would mention them if I knew them.

I am glad to say that Mrs. Herbert Birdwood, whose health has again been causing considerable anxiety to her friends, is now much better.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Lieutenant-General Craven Hildesley Dickens, C.S.I., late R.A., well-known in the Indian railway world; Mr. James Thomson, formerly chairman of the Agra Bank; Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Wright; Mr. Francis Nelson Wright, who as a Civilian did useful work in the North-West Provinces and who only retired last year; Mr. Arthur Ravenscroft, son of a former Postmaster-General of Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W T Fairbrother, 13th B I
Major F H Hancock, 26th B.I
Capt C B Byers, 12th BI
Capt L M Bell, 16th BI
Capt E S Hall, 30th BI
Capt W Henvey, IMS, B
Lieut W H Wardell, 39th BI
Mr F R Begley, B
Mr R T Mathews, B
Mr A M Burn-Murdoch, B.
Mr G R Long, B
Mr C S Middlemiss, B
Mr E Verrieres, B
Mr F W Vyall, B
Lieut-Col T H Haughton, 20th MI
Lieut-Col L J Torrie, 22nd MI
Major A C Baldwin, 30th MI
Capt F H H Jeffcoat, 7th MI
Mr H D Baddeley, M
Mr E R Murray, M
Mr T R Barter, M
Capt W C Lockhart-Mure, 4th Bo Cav
Capt C A Brown, 8th Bo I
Lieut O W White, 16th Bo I
Lieut-Col O C Radford, 4th PI
LieutC L S SetonBrowne, 1st PI
Lieut G A R Watts, 3rd P Cav
Col J R Eurlton-Bennet, ISC
Lieut-Col F W T Attree, RE
Lieut-Col P H Benson, IMS
Major C H Macdonald, 3rd Inf, Hyd Cont
Capt R L Haymes, RA
Capt G A Dale, Burma Military Police
LieutH MacdonaldCommt
Lieut H B Scott Burma Military Police

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr N D Beatson-Bell, B Cov, 6 day' furl
Mr W J B Yerbury, B, 3 mo MC
Mr A J Lowman, B, 3 mo MC
Mr C E Muriel, B, furl to Nov 15, 1901
Mr W P Henderson, B, furl to Dec 14
Capt T S Young, 22nd MI 3 days
Lieut L H R Ames, 3rd M Lancers, 6 mo
Mr C G W Clogstoun, M, 3 mo MC
Mr J K Williams, Bo, 3 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr F A Dashwood, Bo, 3 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr A E Cumming, Bo, 2 mo MC
Lieut L Slater, 2nd P Cav, 3 days
Major H Brander, ISC, 2 mo
Lieut F Y de Burgh, RIM, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col G W P Dennys, I M S, B
Lieut-Col E S Brander, IMS, B
Lieut G H Sawyer, 23rd BI
Mr N D Beatson-Bell, B Cov
Mr H S Schurr, B
Mr J H William, B
Mr C A Macpherson B
Mr S H Berkeley, B
Lieut-Col W B Browning, IMS, M
Capt C U Price, 30th Bo I
Capt A J W Browne, 3rd Bo Cav
Mr S L Batchelor, Bo
Lieut-Col F W Snell, ISC
Major-W G R Cordue, RE
Major C P Scudamore, Royal Scots Fusiliers

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE'S GIFT.

IN connection with the gift made to the Victoria Park Hospital by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., K.C.I.E., of a bronze bust of the Queen on a granite pedestal, there was only one restriction put upon the gift, which was embodied in a letter which the right hon. gentleman wrote to Mr. Joseph Denson, L.C.C., the Chairman of the Committee of Management of the hospital, which was as follows:—"Dear Sir,—In formally handing for your acceptance a bronze bust of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, I beg to thank yourself and your colleagues for the facility afforded me in carrying into effect my desire to place it on a site from which it can be viewed by the general public. The only conditions I would attach to the gift are that the bust should be kept in good order and repair; that should it become necessary to shift it from its present position it should be placed in an equally prominent spot; and that, if the hospital be removed to any locality out of Bethnal Green, N. E., the bust should be made over to the local authority of that parish, to be placed in a conspicuous public position within its jurisdiction.—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, M. M. Bhownaggree.

THE Government have decided to continue for another year the appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Chitral, so that the defensive measures for this portion of the frontier may be satisfatorily concluded.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

THE Earl of Northbrook in the House of Lords on Friday, July 20, called attention to the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, asked her Majesty's Government whether they proposed to accept the recommendations of the Commission, and moved for copies of any correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Treasury on the subject. He said that the Royal Commission were instructed to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India, and also into the apportionment of charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India. He, however, proposed to confine his remarks to the second head of the order of reference—namely, the apportionment of charge between the two Governments, and of that apportionment almost entirely to the charge on account of her Majesty's forces serving in India. The history of the question was a rather sad one. For 25 years successive Governors-General of India and successive Secretaries of State for India had protested against what they considered to be the excessive charge which had been put upon the revenues of India on account of her Majesty's forces serving in that country. Twenty years ago he was asked by Mr. Stanhope, then Secretary of State for India, to preside over a small Commission to inquire into the subject. After sitting ten years the Commission determined unanimously what the charge to be paid by India should be per effective head of her Majesty's troops serving in India. They then approached the question of a permanent settlement of the matter and requested that they should be supplied with a statement of the opinions of the Governors of India on the subject. A despatch containing those opinions was received, but it was not communicated to his Commission for 12 months after its receipt in this country, and then it was sent accompanied by two letters—one from the Secretary of State for War and the other from the Treasury—stating that the writers were by no means inclined to accept the opinions of the Governers of India upon the subject. So far as his Commission was concerned the matter dropped. Nothing was done until 1895, when Sir Henry Fowler, then Secretary of State for India, appointed a Commission to the report of which he now drew attention. That Commission issued a majority and a minority report. The minority consisted of Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai Naorji, and Mr. Caine; the majority of Lord Welby (chairman), Mr. Courtney, Mr. Jackson, Sir E. Hamilton, Sir R. Knox, Sir J. Pelle, Sir A. Scoble, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Mowdray. He was perfectly satisfied with the impartiality and ability of those who served, but at any rate the English Government could not say that there was any bias in favour of India. The main features of the report were, first, a plan for settling any questions which might arise as to the charge for troops, English or Indian, lent by either Government to the other. The second was a plan for settling other questions by arbitration—for every one agreed that both sides should be heard. He hoped that some plan based upon these recommendations of the Commission would be adopted at once by the Government in order that unfortunate disputes might never occur again. The necessity for such a step was still further established by the present condition of things in South Africa and China. The equitable pleas in regard to this matter mainly depended on Lord Lansdowne's despatch of March 25, 1900, which stated that Indian foreign policy was really determined by imperial rather than by Indian considerations, and that the Indian Army served for imperial as well as for Indian purposes. What better authority could there be than that of Lord Lansdowne in this despatch, which was signed also by Lord Roberts? He said "Millions of money had been spent on increasing the army of India, on armaments, and fortifications, to provide for the security of India, not against domestic enemies, or to prevent the incursions of the warlike people of adjoining countries, but to maintain the supremacy of British power in the East. The scope of all these great and costly measures reaches far beyond Indian limits, and the policy which dictates them is an imperial policy. We claim, therefore, that in the maintenance of the British forces in this country a just and even liberal view should be taken of the charges which should legitimately be made against Indian revenues." The Commission suggested that the two main recommendations should be considered when the capitation rate was revised, but they recommended an immediate and substantial relief of about 300,000*l*. a year. For his part he was quite ready to accept arbitration, with the reservation that India should receive proper consideration for the great delay in the settlement of her claims. The Treasury had Lord Lansdowne's report before them in 1890, and the question might have been settled in 1893. Now it could not be settled before 1901. In his opinion India was entitled to consideration in that respect, and he did not think it was too much to ask that eight years' arrears of this 300,000*l*. should be given to India. It was a mere trifle. Those eight years of arrears amounted to 2,400,000*l*., and if 2,400,000. of the Indian debt was taken over by this country it would only add a charge of 66,000*l*., a year to the British Exchequer. He hoped her Majesty's Government would be able to give an assurance that equitable treatment would be given to India in this matter. If the treatment he had suggested was carried out by the Government he felt sure that it would be exceedingly well received in India. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Welby said that the recommendations of the Commission were entitled to the utmost consideration, but they must hold a just balance between the claims of the Indian taxpayer and the claims of the British taxpayer. In regard to the recommendations which the noble earl had mentioned, the Commissioners were unanimous. From 1861 to 1884 the taxes of India were largely increased, but at the end of that period they had fallen to the level of the taxes before the Mutiny broke out. That was the result of remarkable economy both in regard to civil and military administration. He thought the history of financial administration in India between 1861 and 1884 was very remarkable, and was paralleled in very few countries in the world. From 1884 to 1896, owing to the fall in exchange and the demands for military expenditure, the taxation which had been remitted was reimposed. It should, however, be mentioned that but for the fall in exchange the natural growth of the Indian revenue was so satisfactory that after the increased demands for military expenditure had been met there would have been left a considerable surplus applicable to the reduction of debt. The Commission was struck by the satisfactory natural growth of revenue, showing, on the whole, a healthy state of things in the empire, but it appeared to them that the increase was not more than might naturally be expected in the case of a growing empire. The Commission did not come to its inquiry with any foregone conclusion. It was composed largely of officials who were conscious of one another's infirmities. The report of the Commission deserved weight because it was unbiassed and unprejudiced. During the 40 years that India had been under the rule of her Majesty her financial administration had been entrusted to faithful stewards. The system under which the finances of India were administered was sound, and one in which the Parliament might fairly have confidence. The large growth of the non-effective service struck the Commission, and they considered the Indian Government ought to subject the regulations relating to that service to careful inquiry. The audit system of India would not be satisfactory until the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General was completely established. Although the recommendations of the Commission fell short in many respects of the desires of the Indian Government their adoption would go far to remove just grounds of complaint.

The Earl of Onslow said that the noble earl who brought forward the motion before the House had very wide experience of the administration of Indian affairs. The evidence given by the noble earl before the Commission had led to, perhaps, the most valuable part of the repot which their lordships were now considering. Lord Welby expressed the hope that the Government would accept the report as the decision of a competent and judicial tribunal. So far, at any rate, as that part of it was concerned which dealt with the history of the finances and administration of India, he had no complaints whatever to make, and he certainly was prepared to accept entirely the opinions which they had arrived at. The Commission took evidence for upwards of two years, and they were something like three years in considering what should be their report. In these circumstances it could hardly be considered unreasonable if her Majesty's Government had not in the three months which had elapsed since the publication of the report been able to consider it in all its bearings. It had seemed to them that the most important point in the report was the question of the apportionment of charges between the Indian Government and the Home Government, and it was to the question that the Government had in the first place devoted their attention. Her Majesty's Government had not yet carefully considered the suggestions made for the settlement of the question of the payment for Indian troops when they were employed beyond the frontiers of India or for the establishment of an arbitration tribunal to consider the differences between the Government of India and the Imperial Government; and between the India Office the War Office, the Treasury, and the other departments of State with which the India Office was brought into communication. These matters were receiving careful consideration. In this country they thoroughly understood what was the meaning of a dispute between two Government Departments. Each department was naturally doing the best for its own views and interests, but it did not commend itself in that light to the people of India, who were led away by the impression that the Imperial Government was trying to take an advantage and deal liberally with them. That, he agreed, was something they ought to do all they could to diminish, if not to put an end to altogether. He for one would have been more glad if the Commission could have seen its way to make some suggestions which would enable them to get rid altogether of the subjects of differences which were constantly arising between the departments at home, but he could not help thinking that when they were able to give full consideration to the report they might see some way in which they might avoid these disputes in the future. Her Majesty's Government were quite willing to extend the principle of arbitration. They agreed with the noble earl in his desire to refer as far as possible all the questions of dispute that might arise between the Imperial Government and the Government of India to arbitration. (Hear, hear.) The noble chairman of the commission had expressed his own opinion that it was desirable that the practice of audit in India should be assimilated to the practice in this country, but as that recommendation had not the authority which would have attached to a conclusion of the majority of the Commission, he could not hold out any hope that her Majesty's Government would be able to give it their favourable consideration. He might point out, however, that in India the audit was carried out continuously, that the officials of the Comptroller and Auditor-General were in every department, that they checked and disallowed at once all items which, in their opinion ought not to be charged, and that the charge came home for the sanction of the Secretary of State in the course of a very short time. In addition to that, there was a practice in India of carrying on the admission of the chairman of the Commission, was of very great value, and which did not obtain in this country. He was content to rely on the report of the majority of the Commission that they considered the audit in India to be well organised and efficient. He could assure the noble earl and the noble lord who presided over the Commission that her Majesty's Government intended to accept the recommendations of the noble lord as regarded the amount which, in their opinion, ought to be contributed by the Imperial Government towards the revenues of India. That amount was he thought, 293,000*l*. But he might point out that the Commission made an error which somewhat vitiated these figures, and reduced the total sum to 257,000*l*. He was not prepared to pledge himself to the particular items and heads under which this contribution should be made, but he could say that her Majesty's Government were willing to accept the recommendations of the Commission and to give at least 250,000*l*., and probably more, towards the relief of the revenues of India. Her Majesty's Government desire to treat India not only equitably but liberally; and, if time were given them, they hoped to give effect to other recommendation of the Royal Commission. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Kimberley thought it was not unreasonable that, as the Royal Commission had taken five years to produce its report, the Government should be allowed reasonable time to consider how they would act in regard to it. He had never taken the view that India was unfairly treated by this country. It was said that the object of the expenditure of millions of money on the army of India was to maintain the supremacy of the British power in the East, and that the policy which dictated the whole treatment of India by this country was an imperial policy. But India was part of the empire, and consequently she must bear her share of the imperial burden. He assumed that, on the whole, our presence in India was advantageous to the Indian people, and, assuming that, he could not see that India, on account of her connection with us, was really exposed to any danger that she would not be exposed to if she were entirely independent. On the contrary, he was of opinion that her position would be one of far less security if she had no connection with this country. Was there not a Power beyond the frontier of India, and would that Power be no longer a danger to the country if we were to cease to hold India? He did not assume there were any extraordinary designs on the part of that Power regard to India, but it was impossible to suppose that if India were left to protect herself she would not be exposed to any danger from that Great Power just beyond her frontier. Therefore, he did not admit the argument that the Indian Army was maintained entirely for imperial purposes. He certainly did not look with favour upon the appointment of a permanent arbitration tribunal presided over by a judge to determine disputes between the Indian Government and the home Government. He had the greatest respect for the judges in the performance of the duties appertaining to them, but as a rule judges were no more qualified to determine, political questions than he was to discharge the duties of Lord Chancellor. It was absolutely necessary that an arbitrator in such matters should have some political training. But the argument did not exclude a reference to arbitration in certain cases of dispute. What he insisted upon was this, that in dealing with Indian affairs the Parliament of this country, led by the Government of this country, must be supreme. In his opinion, any attempt to pass by the Government of this country and the Parliament of this country would fail. Another point on which there was some misconception was in regard to the amount paid by India for the service of her Majesty's Army in India. It was being constantly said that the Indian Army was the reserve of this country. But was not the Army of this country the reserve of India? If the Indian Government had to maintain an additional number of troops equal to that reserve it would mean a very lare additional expenditure indeed. The whole of the Imperial Army was available for service in India, if India were in danger, and it was only right that in return this country should regard the Indian Army as a reserve. But when it came to the question what India should pay for this service, he was always inclined to say that we should take a liberal and generous view of the matter. He thought we ought not to be too stiff in dealing with financial questions which arose between us and India. The soundest policy of this country was to treat our fellow-subjects in India in a wise and generous spirit.

The Marquess of Salisbury, who was most indistinctly heard in the gallery, was understood to say that on the whole he concurred with the remarks of the noble earl. He was glad that the India Office, under the guidance of the Commission, had been able to make pecuniary arrangements which appeared to be satisfactory to those who had charge of the administration in India, but he entirely concurred with the noble earl in repudiating the idea that India had any reason to complain of the treatment she had received. It was very desirable that the treatment of India should be generous and liberal, because, as one reason, the mass of the people of that country were much more struggling and suffering than the mass of the people here. Apart from the question of liberality, and generosity, the matter must be looked upon as one of adjustment of the burden between the taxpayers of the two countries. People talked as if the expense was imperial and therefore that we ought to undertake it without considering weather it fell more upon us than it did upon the Indian exchequer. That seem to him an unsound doctrine. The common burdens of empire ought to be borne as far as possible according to equal and equitable rule. There was another fallacy in arguing Indian questions which had been pushed too much of forward, and that was that we were bound to bear a certain number of expenses on behalf of India because, as a matter of fact, we had borne similar expenses on behalf of many of our Colonies. He could not see the cogency of that argument at all. We had undoubtedly been exceedingly generous in our dealings with the Colonies during the past 50 years but he did not think that by that we incurred the obligation to apply precisely the same rule to every other case that came up for judgment, or that we were bound to discharge this or that claim on the part of India because we had discharged a similar claim on the part of our Colonies. There was no especial call for expenditure which came upon us because we occupied an imperial position. It was quite true that it depended upon this country to make the expenditure for the defence of both India and the Colonies, but it was equally true that we did not incur the expenditure for India as a matter of favour to India, or rather, India did not incur the claim of allegiance as a matter of favour and consideration to us. What was now happening in the East brought home to us very much how heavy the burden of defending our position in the East might come to be. We might have in future to ask whether others besides this little island were not concerned in the maintenance of that great fabric of Chinese trade in which we participated. He urged upon those who had to deal with this question to recollect that we were not dealing with a bottomless purse, and that, although we were bound not to put upon others any obligations they could not properly bear, we might find that we could not without injustice to others accept the exclusive burden of empire.

The motion was then agreed to.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

On Monday, July 23, Lord Kinnaird asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would give a list of the irrigation and other works for the prevention of famine undertaken since the last famine in 1897, and the cost thereof; also of the large works approved as being necessary previous to 1897 which had not been undertaken owing to want of surplus revenue, notwithstanding the fact that they were expected to be remunerative, and that money could be borrowed at a lower rate than these works were expected to yield.

The Earl of Onslow explained that there were three kinds of irrigation works carried out by the Government of India. There were, first the major works, which were paid for out of borrowed money and were expected to be remunerative. There were, in the second place, minor works, which were constructed not out of capital, but out of revenue, and there were the protective works, which were paid for out of the Famine Fund and were also remunerative. A return of all these works could be prepared if the noble lord thought it necessary, but it would involve a considerable amount of labour. He was not aware that there was any ground for the suggestion that the expenditure on irrigation works had been cut down. On the contrary, it had been steadily increasing in recent years. The Viceroy had been giving very great attention to this question, and he hoped to lay down a permanent scheme of, and a continuous policy in reference to, irrigation works. The noble lord need have no apprehension that the money required to carry out these works would fall short in years to come, because the major works were extremely remunerative, and, therefore capital could be advantageously borrowed for this purpose. It was the intention of the Government of India to carry these works out at as rapid a rate as was consistent with their nature, and they believed that in a comparatively short time all the land in India that was capable of irrigation would be dealt with.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

In the Commons on July 20.—Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Indian Secretary what proportion of the 22,000 troops at present withdrawn from the Indian establishment for service elsewhere were British troops, and what would be the number of British troops in India, subject to these deductions.

Lord G. Hamiltion said the number of British troops withdrawn from the Indian establishment for service elsewhere was 8,600. The actual number of British troops in India, allowing for the deduction was about 61,000.

FAMINE AND CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Mr. Scott asked the Secretary for India whether the services of more than one medical man had been available at most of the large famine camps, containing from 20,000 to 30,000 people, at any time during the famine or since the outbreak of cholera.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not received details as to the individual distribution of medical officers and medical subordinates at the different relief camps and relief houses. The Famine Codes contain full instructions for strengthening the medical staff in famine districts, for provision of hospital accommodation or relief works for posting a medical officer or a subordinate qualified for independent charge to each hospital, and for the duties of such medical officers. The instructions as to engaging additional medical officers and subordinates from outside the regular service when need arises are full and clear.

Mr. Scott asked the Secretary for India if he could state the total number of deaths from cholera in the famine districts, including the native States, since the beginning of the famine.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not yet received full statistics of cholera deaths in British districts and native States since the beginning of the famine. When cholera became severely epidemic I asked for, weekly telegrams regarding the ravages, and in my answer yesterday I quoted the totals of figures given in those telegrams, which are published with the famine telegrams in the newspapers.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

On Monday, July 23, Mr. Gordon asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in calculating the rate of interest under the contract powers for paying off (by annuities) the shareholders of the East Indian Railway Company in 1880, the Eastern Bengal Railway Company in 1884, and the Sind Railway Company in 1886, the agreed results—namely, 4*l*. 6*s*., 3*l*. 17*s*., and 3*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*.—were the outcome of the same method of interpretation as explained before a committee of the House of Commons in 1879 by Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. Danvers, and Viscount Cranbrook.

Lord G. Hamilton: As I have before said, the purchase of the East Indian Railway stands on quite a different footing from those of the Eastern Bengal and Scinde Railway Companies, and was not based on the average rate of interest received by investors. I have no knowledge of how the Governor and the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England calculated the rate of interest for the annuities of the other two purchases.

Mr. Gordon asked whether the same method was followed on the three occasions.

Lord G. Hamilton said he should imagine not, it having been distinctly laid down that sanction was only given to the exceptional purchase in 1879 on the understanding that it was not to form a precedent.

Mr. Gordon asked whether the rates of interest agreed to by the Indian Government on the termination of the contracts of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Scinde Railway Companies during the past 20 years—viz. 4*l*. 6*s*., 3*l*. 17*s*., and 3*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. per cent.—represented the average rate of interest received by persons who invested in the three India sterling stocks during the two-year period relating to each of those three contracts.

Lord G. Hamilton: The East Indian Railway was bought under a special arrangement outside the contract which the Select Committee of 1879 (of which I was chairman) agreed to, on the understanding that the rate fixed was not to form a precedent for determining the terms of subsequent purchases under the Acts of Parliament. The other two railways were bought under the contract, and the rate of interest was determined by the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank as prescribed by the Act of Parliament. I have no knowledge of the view they took of the evidence given before the Select Committee of 1879.

Mr. Gordon asked whether the noble lord would make inquiry.

Lord G. Hamilton said that by Act of Parliament the Governor and Deputy-Governor were given the power of deciding what the rate was. He thought it would be most improper for the Secretary of State to interfere.

Mr. Gordon asked whether it was the intention of the Indian Government to pay due respect to the precedents established during the past 20 years in their policy regarding the determination of any future railway contracts; and, if not whether he would give due notice of his intention, and an explanation of his policy in the matter.

Lord G. Hamilton: It is the intention of the Secretary of State in Council to act on all occasions of this kind in strict conformity with the terms prescribed in the contracts with the various Indian railway companies.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Mr. Scott asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the total number of persons on relief in the famine districts, and the number who are still being relieved in famine camps; and, whether he will obtain the statistics of deaths from cholera, which are available in India, for the information of the House before the debate takes place on the Indian Budget.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The famine telegram dated July 14, and published in the daily Press, stated that 6,148,000 were in receipt of relief. It added that "village relief and advances were replacing relief works." I cannot at present specify how many out of this total were relieved at their villages and how many were on relief works. I can obtain the total figures for cholera deaths in British districts and in Native States, so far as they are available in India, but they may not be sent in time for the debate on Thursday next.

Mr. Scott asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in many of the famine districts, from 75 to 90 per cent. of the cattle have died; what proportion of the cultivators in the districts affected will need advances for seed and cattle; and what proportion of these can be assisted out of the 123 lacs allotted for the purpose, and the charitable funds; and, whether he has information to show that there are enough cattle available in India to supply immediate needs; and, if not, whether any steps are being taken to make good the deficiency from elsewhere.

Lord G. Hamilton said: I have no trustworthy information about the mortality among cattle; nor can I give particulars as to the proportion of cultivators that will be relieved from advances made by Government and from the charitable fund respectively. If the funds already allotted for this purpose prove insufficient, more money will be granted. No cattle have been brought into India from outside to meet the present need; but cattle are being moved into the famine districts from more prosperous parts of India.

Mr. Scott asked the Secretery for India what steps, if any, were being taken to assist the Governments of the Native States to obtain the necessary funds for making advances to cultivators for the purchase of plough cattle and seed grains.

Lord G. Hamilton: The loans to Native States for famine purposes and the grants to those States from the charitable fund are intended to cover the necessary advances and gifts to cultivators in those tracts. In my answer to the hon. member for Banffshire on Thursday I stated the amount of those loans. Up to the end of May 23 1-2 lacs (177,000*l*.) had been also allotted by the Central Committee of the charitable fund for expenditure in Native States.

On Tuesday, July 24, Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary for India whether, with a view to stimulate liberality in subscriptions to the Indian Famine Fund, he would by a detailed statement make clear to the public what branches of relief were undertaken by the Indian Government and what branches were dependent upon private charity, and whether he could give a rough estimate of the total expenditure required from the Government of India and from private charity respectively in order to deal suitably with the present calamity.

Lord G. Hamilton said that if the hon. baronet would read any of the statements which he had sent to the Lord Mayor or the various published letters he had written to the different organisations which had been and were collecting funds for the Indian Famine Charitable Fund he would there find clearly stated the branches of relief work undertaken by the Government and the subsidiary spheres of work reserved for charity. He would reserve until Thursday a general detailed statement upon the famine expenditure.

Sir W. Wedderurn: May I ask if the noble lord is not aware that the relief functions of the Government have been considerably extended beyond the original statement, and that the public are a little in doubt as to what the exact position of the works is as between charity and Government work?

Lord G. Hamilton: It would be better if the hon. gentleman would wait until Thursday, when the question will be fully discussed.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

Sir Lewis McIver asked the Secretary of State for India, whether Brig.-Gen. Rolland was removed from his command as brigadier on the ground of alleged apathy and inaction in what is known as the Royal West Kent Regt. case; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State can name any specific act or omission on the part of Brig.-Gen. Rolland justifying this charge; and, whether he can state anything in the matter which Brig.-Gen. Rolland could have done, or ought to have done, and which he failed to do.

Lord G. Hamilton said the ground upon which Col. Rolland was removed from his command in connection with the gross outrage committed at Rangoon in April 1899 was that, being in immediate command at Rangoon, and primarily responsible for discipline at the station, he showed an apathy and inaction which conduced to a miscarriage of justice. His case was most carefully considered by the Commander-in-Chief in India, by the Government of India, and by myself in Council, and in allowing Col. Rolland to remain in the Service I adopted the most lenient course that was open to me under the circumstances.

THE REDUCTION OF GUNS IN HEAVY FIELD BATTERIES.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether no such decision, tending to the reduction of guns in heavy field batteries in India, has been taken, as is suggested in the Blue Book containing the financial statement and debate in the Viceroy's Council, recently laid before Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton: The question of the conversion of four heavy field batteries, of four guns each, into two howitzer batteries, of six guns each, is inseparably connected with other larger questions of artillery organisation which are under consideration, in communication with the War Office, and it has not yet been decided.

EASTERN BENGAL AND SIND RAILWAY.

On Thursday, July 26, Mr. A. H. Morton asked the Secretary of State for India whether the methods of calculating the rates of interest (which were settled by the Bank of England), regarding the termination in 1884 and 1886 of the Eastern Bengal and Sind Railway contracts, had never been checked or investigated by the Indian Office, and if no knowledge of the financial transaction were on record at the India Office, whether he would now seek to secure this information for official purposes and also for publication.

Lord G. Hamilton: In the cases to which the question refers the contracts prescribed that the rate of interest should be determined by the Governor and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. As I stated on Monday last, I have no knowledge of the manner in which they calculated the rate, and it would have been most improper for the Secretary of State for India to interfere. I do not porpose to take any such steps as are suggested in the latter part of the question.

THE INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Philip Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state the estimated annual cost to be incurred by the proposed addition of 92 European officers to Punjab and Bengal Native regiments; and whether these officers will be always selected from the Indian Staff Corps, or from officers of British regiments serving their term in India, in some cases, appointed by patronage or by the Commander-in-Chief; and whether selections for these additional officers could be made from experienced Native commissioned officers already borne on the strength of these Punjab and Bengal regiments.

Lord G. Hamilton said the addition of 92 British officers to the Indian establishment will involve a gradually increasing expenditure, which it is estimated will eventually amount, about 25 years hence, to about eight and a-quarter lacs of rupees per annum. These officers will form an increase to the Indian Staff Corps, which is recruited partly by appointments direct from Sandhurst, and partly, under strictly defined regulations, from British regiments serving in India. The object of the measure is to increase the number of British officers in India, and this obviously would not be attained by selecting native commissioned officers.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES AND RAW MATERIALS.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India if he would give in separate figures the value of manufactured articles and raw materials respectively which are comprised in the general headings export of merchandise, and imports of merchandise, in the table relating to Trade at page 9 of his Explanatory Memorandum for 1900-1901.

Lord G. Hamilton.—The hon. member will find the details for which he asks at pages 24 and 25 of the Explanatory Memorandum.

THE GOLDEN STOOL OF ASHANTI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *St. James's Gazette*:—It will not be forgotten that the trouble in Ashanti arose from an endeavour on the part of Sir Frederic Hodgson to secure the celebrated Golden Stool, on which every King of Kumasi had to be "enstooled" before his acknowledgment as head of the Ashanti confederation—a confederation which we broke up in 1896, when Prempeh was deported to Elmina Castle. When Sir Francis Scott entered Kumasi in January of the year named, Prempeh made submission; but, as in 1874, when Sir Garnet Wolseley also captured the town, the Golden Stool had been secretly removed, and it still remains in the hands of the Kumasis.

This symbol of regal authority—corresponding to our Coronation Chair and Scone Stone rolled in one—is a piece of remarkable workmanship, and is doubly prized by the Ashantis, as it is the spoil of conquest. It belonged originally to the Sultans of Jamin (or Gamin), and was captured by the Ashantis early in this century. Every succeeding King of Ashanti has been formally enstooled, excepting Prempeh, who was never so enthroned, partly because he could not afford the expense the ceremony entailed, and partly owing to the jealousy of some of the tribes of the Ashanti federation. The stool resembles nothing so much as a charcoal brazier (such as is used by the road-menders to keep themselves warm at night) supporting a concave seat. The base of the stool consists of an oblong piece of wood heavily gilt. In the centre of this is the gilt brazer; on either side are square pillars, the brazier and the pillars supporting the seat. This form of stool is traditional, and the royal seat differs from other stools—the stool is a universal sign of authority in the Gold Coast—in the preciousness of the material with which it is made. Although the most important it is not the only article in the regalia. There is the State umbrella—King Coffee's, it will be remembered, was brought home by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and shown at South Kensington—and there are golden axes and curiously carved scimitars. The stool, when not used at enthronement, is generally put on one of the richly carved arm chairs for which the Kumasis are famous and placed near to the King's usual seat.

Perhaps the last occasion on which it was thus seen displayed by Englishmen was in 1889, when Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Ewart, and Dr. Austin Freeman were sent up by the Government on a special mission to Prempeh. That potentate had then succeeded to the throne of Ashanti, and found himself, like Mr. Micawber, in pecuniary difficulties. In order to get money from the State Treasury, he must first be "stooled," but he lacked the wherewithal to meet the expense of enstoolment, and had appealed to the Governor of the Gold Coast for a loan of £400. Hence the mission. The arrival of the Commissioners in the royal presence has been described by Dr. Freeman. The King was surrounded by a large crowd of men and some boys, sitting either on the ground or on the elegant seats peculiar to the country. A band of musicians played on elephants' tusks. "Under a large and gorgeous canopy stood (says Dr. Freeman) a roomy arm chair of native manufacture, studded with bright headed nails and enriched with silver ornaments, and on this reposed the celebrated royal gold stool. On this the King takes his seat on his formal appointment to his royal office, and it is said he occupies it thereafter once a year. Prempeh was seated on a similar chair under his own umbrella and not under the canopy." The emblematic character of the stool—it signifies possession—is supposed to account for the remarkable uniformity observable in all the stools found in the Gold Coast hinterland, whether belonging to private families, to chiefs, or to kings. The only variant known on the pattern described is when the supports are carved into the shape of human beings. The loan proposed in 1889, it may be stated, fell through owing to some excessive demands of Prempeh.

SHIKARIS may be interested to learn that a reward of Rs. 50 is offered for the destruction of a makhna elephant, about nine feet high, that frequents the villages near Mangaldai, Assam, and has also entered the town. The elephant has recently killed a man and constitutes a serious danger to passengers and does considerable damage to property.

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THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 23, Lord G. Hamilton made the annual statement with reference to the finances of India. Believing that the House took more interest in the subject of the famine than in prosaic financial details he first of all described the extent of the terrible calamity that had visited large districts of India. He explained how when the rain failed there was not only a scarcity of food but that the means of earning wages disappeared, so that an industrial paralysis was caused. He was glad to say that the population of the distressed districts had borne the sufferings which they had had to undergo with resignation and patience, and that there had been a remarkable absence of crime.

THE DIMENSIONS OF THE FAMINE.

The House may perhaps like to know what are the dimensions of the present famine. Taking the most accurate data we have of the last three serious droughts, we find that in 1876 the area affected was 205,000 square miles and the population 36,000,000. In 1896 the area affected was 275,000 square miles and the population 52,000,000. This year, I am sorry to say, the area affected beats the record. It is 420,000 square miles and contains 62,000,000 of people. I am sorry to say the intensity and duration of the drought within that area is greater than in preceding droughts. The number of people on relief works in the last great drought on Jan. 1 was 636,000. This year on Jan. 1 the number was 2,750,000. On July, 14, in the last drought, the number in receipt of relief was 3,300,000, the number at the same time this year was 6,100,000. Now if we dismiss temporarily from our minds the enormous aggregate mass of suffering, both physical and mental, that this affliction has imposed upon the localities it has touched, and look simply at the material loss which these localities have sustained, the figures assume most serious dimensions. The wheat crop in a normal year is estimated to amount in value to 24,000,000l. This year I am informed it cannot be more than 10,000,000l. The cotton industry employs a larger number of persons than any other industry except agriculture. The value of the cotton crop in a normal year is 12 000,000l. This year it cannot be more than 5,000,000l. Another very lucrative crop is that of oil seeds. The average value of that crop is not less than 18,000,000l. This year it has disappeared altogether. I am informed on reliable authority that the reduction in the harvest in Bombay cannot be put at less than 15,000,000l., excluding the frightful loss in cattle. Notwithstanding these tremendous losses, so large is India, so variable is its climate, and so unfailing is the law of compensation—that which is to the detriment of one province being very often to the benefit of another—that if we had only had to deal with one year's drought I should from the financial point of view have been able to lay before the House an eminently satisfactory statement. But I am sorry to say that the reports of the last few days have not been at all satisfactory as regards the position of the monsoon, and we cannot dismiss the possibility that there may be a partial failure of the monsoon this year. Before I deal with the accounts I may perhaps point out to the House that they are now stated in sterling; previously they were stated in tens of rupees. In the time of the East India Company the rupee was converted at 10s.-2d. For many years the exchange value was 1s., a most convenient figure, introducing an unauthorised kind of decimal coinage. In the course of time the rupee steadily fell in value, and the differences between the nominal and the actual value became so great that it became necessary to alter the form of the accounts, and we took to stating the transactions in tens of rupees. That practice continued for some little time, but during the past two years the exchange value has scarcely varied 1s. 4d. In September last the Government declared a gold standard in India, and we thought it a favourable opportunity to state all transactions in pounds sterling, at the rate of Rs. 15 to the pound.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The first year I have to deal with is 1898-99. I estimated last year a surplus of 2,700,000l.; the actual surplus realised was 2,640,000l. For the year 1899-1900 Mr. Dawkins, the Finance Minister, estimated a surplus of 2,600,000l. He anticipated a normal year and made no special provision for famine. During the year a very heavy expenditure has had to be incurred in connection with the famine, and very large remissions of revenue have also had to be made. These in the aggregate amount to very nearly 3,500,000l. But that amount is not a net loss to the revenue. Every year there is included in the expenditure a certain sum which is allotted to famine. If no famine occurs, that money is used either in constructing effective famine works or in reducing the debt. In the year in question 730,000l. was so available, and that has been used for the purpose of direct famine relief. Therefore the amount so far as the famine is concerned is only 2,631,000l. That, of course, is a very large deduction from the original estimate, but I am glad to say that we have had certain windfalls, and certain branches of revenue show such an improvement that I have more than a corresponding balance to show on the other side. Army expenditure is much less in consequence of the European contingent which has gone to South Africa. The railway have given a very good return, nearly half a million in excess of the estimate. Telegraphs also show a large increase, and the gain on revenue generally is nearly 1,400,000l. Adding all these sums together, we get a gain on the Budget of last year of 2,870,000l., and putting that against the loss caused by the famine, the first year of famine expenditure, after paying all expenses connected with the famine, closed with the substantial surplus of 2,800,000l. (Cheers.) That put us in a position of exceptional financial strength for dealing with the famine expenditure of this year. When, therefore, Mr. Dawkins had to balance the expenditure and the income for the year he estimated that he might safely rely upon a normal monsoon for this year, a monsoon which would be adequate in its volume and effective in its distribution. Inasmuch as it was the west of India that was affected by this drought, parts which had not for a century known lack of rain, his estimate seemed to be a prudent one, and one upon which we thought we might safely rely. But am sorry to say that during the past 10 days the accounts of the behaviour of the monsoon have not been at all satisfactory, and I am afraid that we must contemplate a very considerable expenditure over and above that which the Indian Government estimated in March last.

A NEW LOAN.

I propose to raise a loan of 3,000,000l. For some time past I have made arrangements for inviting tenders, and these will be asked for on Friday next. It will be part of the unexpended balance of the loan which I obtained three years ago. I assumed at that time, that the greater portion of it would be spent in the next two years; but our finances have been so good that I have still 9,000,000l. unexpended. After consultation with my advisers, I am of opinion that I shall be able, with that and other resources, to meet any demands which the Viceroy or the Government of Bombay may make between now and the end of October. But, of course, there may be difficulties. We may not be able to make available our existing credit; and in that case we shall appeal unhesitatingly to the British Treasury. (Cheers.) I have always held that where life can be saved by expenditure the whole financial resources of the Indian Government must be utilised; and that if, owing to untoward circumstances, we are unable to utilise our credit, her Majesty's Government will in that case come to our assistance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean: Will that be a free grant?

Lord G. Hamilton: The hon. member must not anticipate. In dealing with the complicated conditions of this famine it is impossible for me now to anticipate the exact shape which that assistance ought to take. My hon. friend is under the impression that the Indian Government have been somewhat curtailed in their expenditure by desire for economy.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

I have had a table prepared of the total amount which the famine has cost India, and of the ways and means which we have, without any financial embarrassment, been able to apply to meet this exceptional expenditure. There has been spent, or provision has been made for spending, 6,189,000l. in direct relief. There has been remitted in land revenues 3,400,000l. Loans to Native States for the purpose of meeting the famine have been 2,346,000l.; and advances to individuals have amounted to 1,100,000l. That is an aggregate disbursement on the part of the Indian Government of upwards of 13,000,000l. sterling in two years. Nobody who realises the magnitude of these figures can say—as has been said in some quarters—that there has been an attempt to run this famine on the cheap. No demand of the Government of India or of Bombay has been refused; we have complied with every requisition, and shall continue to do so as long as the object is the saving of life. Let us see how far success or failure has attended our efforts. A very considerable portion of the area now affected by drought was similarly affected three years ago; and anyone who did not very carefully study the consequences and effects of the Indian drought and famine would naturally suppose that the mortality would be higher in the districts which had been twice affected than in the districts affected for the first time. But, curiously enough, exactly the reverse is the case. In 1897 the Central Provinces, which suffered for the first time, were terribly afflicted by scarcity, and there was a heavy mortality. This year they have been even harder hit, and there is a larger proportion of the people on relief works. But, except for those districts where epidemics have broken out, the mortality has been low. The conclusion at which I have arrived from a careful study of the famine of 1896-97 and from my previous experience of the famine of 1874 is that the first essential of successful famine administration is to get the people to come in early, when they are still in good physical condition. If that is done, then it is easy enough; but if, on the other hand, from various reasons the people will not come on the relief works until the last stage of exhaustion and inanition, their vitality is so low that it is almost beyond the powers of the authorities to revive them.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BENEVOLENCE.

It has been pointed out by hon. members that in their judgment my action is inconsistent, inasmuch as I appealed to the Lord Mayor and the public for funds to combat the famine, but at the same time I have not asked the Imperial Treasury to give a grant for that purpose. Hon. gentlemen who have not given a close study to the principles of famine administration in India say that the fact of appealing to the public shows that the task is beyond the control of the Government, and that if this is the case we should frankly say so and come for aid to the Imperial Government. Those criticisms imply a very limited knowledge of the methods and the machinery which we employ in connection with famine administration. Many years ago, when the organisation was not systematised for the purpose of dealing with famine, money was subcribed by the public. Practically it was applied to the same object, and the result was that there was a great deal of overlapping, and distress did not get the full benefit of the money which was voted for relief. In 1878 the celebrated Famine Commission was appointed, of which Sir Richard Strachey was chairman. It had one of the most difficult administrative tasks which was ever laid before any body of men. There is no permanent Poor Law in India; it does not exist. But India is subject to periodical visitations that contract and expand with extraordinary rapidity. At one time drought may cause temporary distress; a few days afterwards it may sweep the whole province and deprive the people of the means of obtaining food. What that commission had to do was to improvise a system of poor relief so thorough and elastic that it could be applied to all these various phases of famine relief. They laid down elaborate regulations the principal of which was that the Government of India took upon itself the obligation of finding food for all and work for those who were unable to obtain it, and to supplement this system of relief by kitchen poor-houses and hospitals. In fact, they were to take upon themselves as regards relieving distress a higher and wider obligation than was ever undertaken by a civilised Government in Europe. If the Government of India took all these duties on itself was there any sphere of action for private charity and benevolence? The Commission emphatically replied in the affirmative; but they said that if an appeal is made to the public that appeal must be an authorised appeal of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, and it must be arranged that everyone subscribing will see that the money it gives is not in deduction of the Government aid, but an addition to it, and that the work shall be in clearly defined spheres of action, separate and distinct, and in addition to that which the Government undertakes. It is on that ground alone I appealed to the public, and not because we were unable to fulfil all the obligations we had undertaken of ourselves. It was because I wanted charity and benevolence to co-operate with us in that work; and the object for which this money is asked is not work which the Government can undertake. There are four objects. First, to supplement the dole or the ration which the Government gives by a special confort in the shape of clothing or food. It is a work of discrimination, and it is impossible for the Government in the case of the enormous number of persons who come on the relief works to attempt that individual discrimination. The second object is to try and get together committees of all religious denominations, and through the instrumentality of those committees to get at the people who from caste and other reasons decline to participate in any system of relief. The third object is to give special attention to orphans, and the last is to make advances to the cultivators of the soil to enable them to commence agriculture again. That burden we have put on the shoulders of the Indian Government because it seemed to us to be a proper and legitimate function for them to discharge, and we have practically during the past year devoted something like 1,100,000l. to that purpose and to relieve to that extent the charitable funds, and consequently enable them to devote their attention exclusively to other objects.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—August 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

501 99—Edgelow G and W—Motibai vs Damoder Bhanjee and another—Muljee and R—Part heard.

Undefended Long Causes.

352 99—In person a pauper—Bai Nundee widow and another vs Hurgowan Ramjee.

387 1900—Captain and V—Poonsey Dharsey vs Bharmal Govindjee and others.

390 1900—Tyabjee and Co—Abber Mahomedally vs Nusserwanjee Pestonjee.

399 1900 - Ardesir H D and Co—Ahmedbhoy Kurrimbhoy and another vs Datoobhoy Hassum.

400 1900—In person a pauper—Harri Toolsiram vs Ganput Toolsiram.

Long Causes.

626 97—Daphtary and F—Kalloosing Soosing and another vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V—Partly decreed.

97 99—Captain and V—Chimnajee Ramjee vs The Honble Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Daphtary and F and Dikshit and D—Partly decreed.

163 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Hemchund Mulchand vs E H Farwood and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.

281-99—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glanville vs Datoobhai Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M—for postponement.

149 1900—Edgelow G and W—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Reman vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar—Tyabjee D and Co.

152 00—Bicknell M and M—Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai and others—Craigie L & O

192 00—Ardesir H and D Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs C A Turner and others—Edgelow G and W.

201 00—Payne G S and M—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Ramabai and another—Little and Co.

135 4838 99—Ardeshir H and D—Callianjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbhai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.

731 99 —Wadia and G—Motee Wagjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and N and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

37 99—Payne G S and M—Shamjibhai Akhai vs Chagbal Poorbai—Hiralal M and M.

For Consent Decree.

331 1900—Mathubhai J and M—Bai Jubai widow and others vs Hirjibhai Allarakhia and another—Framjee and D

430 1900—Mathubhai J and M—Valjibhai Mahalchand vs Itcharam Rungildas and others—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

423 1900—Crawford B and Co.—Lewis Stanfields vs Robert or Whithead Stanfields and another—Smitham B and N

Testamentary Suits.

27 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandraleagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B

2 1900—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Door gabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R—Long Cause.

1 1900—Madhawjee V—Oza Premjee Gooculdas vs Gomibai widow—Jamsetji and R—Testamentary Suit.

422 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sodaram and another vs Kissonlal Dararam and another—Wadia and G—Commercial Cause.

Testamentary Suits.

20 1900—Dikshit and D—Methabai widow vs Lowjee Lathaya—In person

38 99—Mantri and B—Mohibai vs Manilal Manordas—K B Mehta.

Long Causes.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Asbabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D

794 99—Hiralal M and M—Oosman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Sulleman Hajee Soomar and others—Payne G S and M—For Postponement

447 99—Thakurdas D and C—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkatiar Ganoo Essu Sakuka and others—Crawford B and Co

25 1900—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassonlly Alladin—Payne G S and M

26 1900—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hasanalli Alladin—Payne G S and M

68 2652 1900—Smetham B and N—Dhurmajee Shimnajee vs Boodibai widow—Ardesir H and D

113 1900—Bicknell M and M—Charles Hermeger vs Constant Draz and another—Smetham B and N.

Mr. T. C. Barodawalla, an Indian gentleman who was admitted with another Phesze C. Sethna, to the Windsor Royal Infirmary suffering from injuries sustained in the railway disaster at Slough, was so far recovered as to be able to leave the Institution. The other day he attended at Windsor Castle by Royal command, and Her Majesty saw him in the Grand Quadrangle before she left on her usual evening drive. Mr. Barodawalla was presented to the Queen by one of the Indian attendants, who was frequently, on behalf of Her Majesty, made enquiries at the Infirmary after his fellow countrymen in the Institution. Her Majesty expressed her sorrow at the accident, but congratulated Mr. Barodawalla on his recovery, and hoped Mr. Sethna would likewise be soon able to leave the Infirmary. Mr. Barodawalla was accompanied to the Castle by Dr. Fairbank, visiting surgeon at the Infirmary when the accident cases were admitted, and Dr. Farquhdson, the house surgeon.

A Grand Speculation, in these days of financial unrest, is a rare thing for people with spare capital to come across. It is, therefore, refreshing to know that in purchasing a box of Holloway's Pills, good value for money can be obtained. They never fail to give instant relief from pain, and no disease can long withstand their purifying influence. A few appropriate doses at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders caused by brain worry. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their regulating and renovating vi tues.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE MYSTERY OF THE LEGATIONS.

FOREIGNERS REPORTED SAFE.

DESPAIRING MESSAGES FROM MINISTERS.

[Compiled from the Home papers of July 20 to 27.]

The news from China in reference to the situation in Peking is still very confusing and unsatisfactory. From various Chinese official sources it is alleged that the Ministers are still alive, and are being protected by the Imperial authorities. Two messages have been received at Washington from Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, the first in response to a cypher despatch sent through the Chinese Minister in Washington. It is alleged to be dated July 18, and states that the British Legation was then under shot and shell, and that quick relief only could prevent a massacre. The second Conger message is dated July 4, which says that the foreigners have been besieged for two weeks, and that relief must come soon if at all. A message has also been received by the British Foreign Office from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated July 4, appealing for relief and saying that the garrison could not hold out many more days. There is a general disposition to discredit the Conger message of July 18, except, indeed, in the United States, where it appears to be regarded as authentic.

The Peking relief force has not made any further advance, and will be unable to do so until its strength has been greatly increased.

Meanwhile the situation in Tientsin remains unchanged, except that the Chinese have withdrawn to some distance from the city.

Li Hung Chang has reached Shanghai.

THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

ALLEGED TELEGRAM FROM THE U.S. MINISTER.

Washington, July 20.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister here, notifies that he has just received a cypher telegram from Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Peking. The message is declared to be in the cypher of the State Department, and to have been transmitted through the Tsung-li-Yamen and the Shanghai Taotai. It consists of about fifty wards, and is signed Conger in plain language. Wu has taken it to Mr. Hay.

Later.—The telegram from Mr. Conger runs as follows:—"In British Legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent a general massacre." The message is not dated.—Reuter.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Paris, July 24.—Four telegrams from M. Du Chaylard, French Consul at Tientsin, dated July 13, 14, 17, and 18 respectively, and despatched from Chifu from the 18th to the 20th, were received at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at intervals of several hours last night and this morning. On July 13, the French Consul announced that a courier had just arrived from Peking. He stated that since June 20 the Ministers had been besieged in the British Legation. All the naval detachments were defending it vigorously, but the provisions were beginning to fail, and the danger was very great. The detachments had lost 16 killed and 17 wounded. On July 17 the French Consul reported that all was quiet in the Chinese town at Tientsin, which he had just visited, and that the unburned portion of the town was resuming its normal appearance. A courier had just been despatched to Peking, and might be expected to return in sixteen days. On July 18 the Consul stated that the military chiefs were deliberating as to the form of control to be established in Tientsin. The Consul had received no telegrams sent to him from Paris since June 20.—Reuter.

CHINESE MINISTER'S REPORT.

Sir Chih Chen Lofengluh, Chinese Minister in London, has received the following telegram from Sheng, under date Shanghai, July 23:—

"Information from Peking, July 18. Tsung-li-Yamen deputed Wen Jui, an Under Secretary of Department, to see foreign Ministers, and found every one well, without missing any—the German Minister excepted. Yung Lu is going to memorialise the Throne to send them all under escort to Tientsin in the hope that military operations will then be stopped."

LI HUNG CHANG'S ASSURANCES.

M. de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Charge d'Affaires at Shanghai, reports as follows, under date July 23:—"I have just seen Li Hung Chang, who absolutely assured me that the foreign Ministers are safe, and promised me that he would obtain direct communication with Joostens, our Minister."

New York, July 24.—The "World's" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs as follows:—Li Hung Chang has stated in an interview that the members of the Legations are still alive, but that an advance of the Allies to Peking would probably be the death herald of every white man there. He asserts that he can restore order with less than 20,000 white troops.—Reuter.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S MESSAGE.

A telegram reached the Foreign Office on Tuesday morning from Her Majesty's Consul at Tientsin, dated the 21st inst., stating that he had that day received a letter from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking dated the 4th inst., appealing for relief. There were, Sir Claude MacDonald added, enough provisions to last a fortnight, but the garrison was unequal to hold out against the determined attack for many days. There had been 44 deaths, and about double the number of wounded.

DESPAIRING MESSAGE FROM MR. CONGER.

Washington, July 25.—Commander Thomas, of the Brooklyn, has sent the following telegram to the Navy Department, dated Chifu, July 24:—

A written message signed by Mr. Conger, dated the 4th inst., was received at Tientsin on the 21st inst. It say:—"We have been besieged for two weeks in the British Legation. There is grave danger of a general massacre by the Chinese soldiers, who are shelling the Legation daily. Relief soon if at all. The city is without Government except by the Chinese army which is determined to massacre all foreigners in Peking. The entry of relief forces into the city will probably be hotly contested. General Chaffee cables from Nagasaki that he will proceed to Taku as soon as the Grant has coaled."—Reuter.

MORE REPORTS OF SAFETY.

Chifu, Monday (via Shanghai, Tuesday Evening).—A flying messenger has just arrived with despatches at Peitang, near Taku, from Peking. The despatches state that the British Legation was being bombarded, but that all foreigners were safe. Prince Ching still rendered valuable assistance to the Ministers, and his palace was protected by ten thousand Chinese soldiers. Prince Ching considered himself quite safe.—Central News.

Tientsin, July 20.—A runner who arrived here from Peking yesterday reported that the Europeans were still safe on the 10th inst. A considerable amount of fighting had taken place between the Boxers and the Chinese soldiers inside the city.—Reuter.

CHINESE TROOPS FIGHTING THE BOXERS.

Taku, July 22.—General Li, commanding the Peitang forts, near Taku, has informed the British officer commanding at Tong-Ku that a runner who Peking on the 14th inst., reports that at that time the city was in a state of absolute anarchy. The troops were fighting the Boxers, and the latter were getting the better of the struggle. The Maxim ammunition of the Legation Guards was exhausted, and the Europeans were using their rifles sparingly. Not long before the messenger's departure from Peking the anti-foreign Chinese mounted a number of guns on the walls commanding the Legation. The guards rushed out and silenced the guns. A few Chinese princes were desirous of protecting the foreigners, but they were in a minority. General Li added that he was anxious to avoid fighting against the Allies.—Reuter.

Tientsin, July 19.—Chinese arriving here from the neighbouring country report that the Imperial troops are killing the Boxers wherever they see them giving as their reason that the Boxers deceived them into embarking on a hopeless struggle.—Reuter.

THE MARCH TO PEKING.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

Tientsin, July 19.—It is now thought that a forward movement will probably be made by the allies earlier than was at first intended, and there is some possibility of an advance by the end of this month. Nothing absolutely definite will be decided before the arrival of General Gazelee, who is expected in a day or two.—Reuter.

Tientsin, July 17 (via Shanghai, July 24).—To-day a party of Cossack scouts discovered a large body of the enemy four miles to the north-west, near Hsiku Armoury. The Chinese were estimated to number 10,000. The Chinese outposts were observed close to the buildings, and on venturing near the Cossacks found the Armoury occupied by snipers, who opened fire, killing one and wounding another Cossack. A regiment of the 7th Bengal Infantry has arrived at Tientsin, and Japanese reinforcements are coming in daily. The Japanese Army at Tientsin now numbers 15,000. If the present drought continues everything will be favourable for an early advance on Peking. This, combined with the rapid arrival of reinforcements, will, it is anticipated, hasten the forward movement which will now probably be made in less than a month. A conference of the Allied Admirals was held at Taku to-day to decide upon the plan of operations.—Central News.

THE FIGHTING AT TIENTSIN.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

An "Express" telegram, dated Tientsin, Wednesday, says:—The casualties among the Allied troops during the three-day's engagement before the native city are now officially reported to be over a thousand. Among the Chinese killed were many who had been educated in England and America, and these were among the most fanatical fighters. It is now certain that there were several foreigners—Russians and Frenchmen—fighting on the Chinese side. Some were shot, but one, a Russian drill instructor, who was taken prisoner, stated that he was compelled by threats of torture, to direct the fire of the Chinese artillery, which he did in co-operation with a number of Chinese who had been in foreign employment in the settlement, and were thus able to indicate the direction in which the Chinese aim would have the most disastrous effect. An examination of the native city shows that the Chinese losses were appalling; whole streets and innumerable houses being full of Chinese dead. Yesterday the whole native city was in flames, and to the existing horrors of the scene was added the burning of thousands of the bodies of the dead. The Allies seized the contents of General Nieh's and the Viceroy's treasuries, amounting to a million and a half of taels—say £200,000.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—After the arrival at Tientsin of General Linewitch, who has been appointed to the cheif command of the troops there, the question of resuming the advance upon Peking will be decided. Eight thousand Japanese troops arrived at Tientsin from Taku on the 16th, while 2,100 Japanese have taken up a position at Chifu, and 1,800 are at Shanhai-Kwan. A portion of the Japanese troops were conveyed by the railway from Taku to Tientsin which has been constructed by the Russians and Japanese. Regular traffic on this line was expected to be opened on the 20th inst. Navigation on the Peiho below Tientsin is carried on without difficulty, and marauding bands are no longer met with there. The wounded have been taken in barges to Taku, and the medical column is very busy. At Tientsin 300 tents have been erected owing to the lack of houses.

At Chifu a proclamation by Prince Tuan has been intercepted. At present all is quiet, as Japanese troops are stationed there.—Reuter.

RUIN AND DESOLATION.

Tientsin, July 18.—This afternoon I visited the native city, which presents an appalling spectacle of ruin and desolation. The suburbs outside the walled city have been completely destroyed by fires, most of which seem to have been caused by the shells of the Allied forces. On the side facing the settlements I do not think that a dozen houses remain intact. The city wall is little damaged. Inside the city the damage done is terrific. Most of the buildings nearest the wall have been gutted by fire, and many have been blown to pieces by the Allies shell fire. Most of the houses which are intact or have sustained only slight damage display one or other of the Allied flags. France is seemingly the favourite, and on many of the placards are to be seen either "France" or "Vive la France," written unmistakably by the native clerks formerly employed by foreign business houses. The Chinese state that loss of life since the trouble first broke out amounts to 11,000, mostly at the hands of the Boxers and Chinese soldiers. This estimate is probably much exaggerated.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN CONTROL OF THE TIENTSIN RAILWAY.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S OPPOSITION.

Tientsin, July 17.—The Russians continue to work the railway from Tientsin to Taku, and undertake to run five trains daily. Admiral Seymour has made every effort to obtain the administration of the railway in conjunction with the Americans, but without avail. It is believed that the Russian control is only a temporary one. The Russians now have control of the telephone, telegraph, and railway services.

The Military Commissioners, representing the respective nationalities, have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Bower, of the British forces, to control the services locally. The Marconi wireless telegraph apparatus is arriving with the additional British forces to-night.—Central News.

THE SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

CONSULS DECLINE TO LUNCH WITH LI HUNG CHANG.

Shanghai, Monday afternoon.—Great heat is at present prevailing in Shanghai, and the thermometer has reached 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Li Hung Chang has been almost overcome by the heat, and has moved into a cooler house, a large foreign-built building near the Bubbling Well. Taotai Sheng yesterday invited the Consuls here to meet Li Hung Chang at luncheon at the Mixed Court. All the Consuls declined, however, one saying that he would never accept such an invitation until he knew the fate of the foreign ministers in Peking. It is stated Li Hung Chang will remain here pending the arrival of orders to proceed to Peking.—Central News.

Shanghai, Monday, 7-25 p.m.—The Taotai Sheng this afternoon had an interview with Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul. He stated definitely that he had received news from Peking to July 18. The Chinese ministers, he added, peace. Young Li had sent a member of the Tsungli-Yamen to the British Legation to see its members. He says that he found them all right. I was proposed to send them food and an escort to enable them to reach Tientsin. Mr. Goodnow communicated Sheng's message to the members of the Consular body. They were unanimous in discrediting it. The "Mercury" to-night says the Chinese, by their mendacious attempts to distort the truth, are adding insult to injury.

The Consuls have formally endorsed every action of Mr. Goodnow. It is admitted on all hands that he has rendered admirable service both to the Consular body and to the general public throughout this exceptional crisis. It should be mentioned that he is persona grata with Lui Kun Yi, and his valuable influence contributes largely to the preservation of peace in the Yangtse Valley.—Central News.

THE PROTECTION OF THE YANGTSE PORTS.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR MAKES ARRANGEMENTS.

Chifu, Tuesday.—Admiral Seymour, the British Commander-in-Chief, has left on the torpedo-boat-destroyer Whiting. He is to proceed up the Yangtse River with a view to making adequate arrangements for the protection of the local ports, which it is believed, are in imminent danger of attack by the rebels.—Central News.

THE SITUATION IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—According to information received by the General Staff, the condition of the Russian population in Kharbin and south of that place is unchanged. At present the state of affairs is such that any surprise is absolutely out of the question. Further reports state that the detachments along the Sungara River from Nikolaievsk and Staroturuchatu executed their orders so promptly that the Chinese were taken by surprise. The chief command has been transferred to General Gribski. General Substitsien who hass pent the greater part of his time of service in Asia will assist General Gribski in the chief command.—Reuter.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

FIGHTING NEAR TIENTSIN AND WEI-HAI-WEI.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The organ of trade and manufacture reports that a portion of the Russian force employed in guarding the Manchurian Railway is concentrating at Ljaoljan, and that the Chinese have withdrawn to Zynd-chou on Ljaodun Bay. On the approach of General Orloff's detachment, the Chinese at Brusseva and Kimarskaja withdrew from the Amur. The same paper reports that a body of Chinese, while reconnoitring near Tientsin was beaten by Japanese and Cossacks. Eight Japanese were killed and one Cossack was wounded. Many Chinese were taken prisoners. It is further reported that two encounters have occurred between the British and Chinese near Wei-hai-Wei, and that the British having asked for assistance from the fort, the Chinese were repulsed after a stubborn engagement. The British, it is added captured 200 rifles.

(No date is given either of the Tientsin reconnaissance or the Wei-hai-Wei affair.)

M. Sviagin, engineer on the Chinese railway, telegraphing on the 18th inst. from the station of Pogranitchnaja, in the Primorski territory, states that the commander of the Chinese military post reported on June 27 that an attack by a Chinese band 500 strong was impending. This was confirmed by the Chinese railway workmen. There were only twenty Russian guards to protect the station. Consequently, on June 28, the families of the Russian employes left the station and crossed the frontier. On June 29 the labourers at the station of Tolkinlin rose, in revolt, and there were constant rumours of an attack, alarming the Russian workmen and causing general panic. On July 10 the workmen of the eleventh section of the railway, together with the officials and the guards, abandoned Chantachezi Station, which was plundered and set on fire by the Chinese. Telegraphic communication with Charbin was cut. On the same day a number of guards sent to Charbin were attacked at Muren by a body of 400 well-armed Chinese, who were, however, driven off by the railway detachment, one of the Russians being killed, and three wounded. The Chinese among whom were some soldiers, lost sixty killed, including their leader. The workman of the ninth section are reported to have reached Charbin. A Chinese military post had gone down the railway line, and compelled the men there to cease work. Order, however, was maintained. M. Krutizki, Engineer of the Eastern Chinese Railway, telegraphing on the 20th inst., from Algatchi Station in the Trans-Baikal territory, reports the occupation of Chailar by Chinese troops. There was no news from the Chief Engineer. The Guards were concentrating at Charbin.—Reuter.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

A St. Petersburg telegram to the "Daily Mail" says:—Since the occupation of Blagoveschensk by the Chinese the Russian Government has exercised a very strict censorship over despatches coming straight from the seat of war, and has even gone so far as to give a dementi to the report of the occupation. None the less, it is quite certain that Blagoveschensk was in the possession of the Chinese till Friday, when General Gribski succeeded in driving the enemy out of the town after eight hours' hard fighting.

General Gribski captured eight guns and took 200 Chinese prisoners, but at a fearful loss, no fewer than 870 Russians being killed in the storming of the town. The Chinese, in their retreat, took refuge behind the strong fortifications of Aigun, but General Gribski followed them up, and has been bombarding their fortress. Charbin has been relieved by General Gerugross.

The Press has been strickly forbidden to mention the changes the distribution of troops, but I am in a position to state that a regiment of Cossacks from North Caucasia has been sent to the Afghan frontier.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The following reports have been received by the General Staff from Semirechensk and Kuldja regarding the situation in Manchuria and the frontier districts. Everything is quiet on the frontier at Kuldja, and a mail goes regularly twice a week to Kuldja and back. The Russian mail is accompanied by four Cossacks, and works regularly, and officials and private persons also travel to and fro without hindrance. The Consul is in the best relations with the Chinese, who, however, are arming extensively in secret. The Consul at Chuguchak telegraphed as follows on July 20 to the Consul General: "Complete tranquillity prevails here, and its maintenance is guaranteed by the Governor. The greatest danger threatens the Eastern section of the Chinese Railway." Advices dated the 19th say: "The line north of the station of Daschizao, together with the bridges, fourteen railway coaches, and the coal mines of Jantaj, have been destroyed, and there have been many victims among the officials and the guards. Chinese troops are concentrating in large bodies at Impu, Spicheli, and other places near the line. The evident organisation and the manner in which the attacks of the Chinese have been made, show that a thoroughly well-laid plan to cut off and annihilate small detachments is being acted upon. Every delay in sending troops on our part gives the Chinese further opportunity for strengthening themselves. The station of Daschizao is occupied by our guards and by Cossacks. Smaller divisions are distributed more to the south. Opposite the stations of Spabechen and Gajnchu there are Chinese Regular troops with Krupp guns. Blagovestchensk is quite quiet, and the Chinese have shown no desire to renew the attack. The movements of the other detachments are being successfully carried out, and no especial obstacles have been met with. There is some hope of a speedy restoration of order at least on the nearer parts of the line. The Chinese population of Kharbin is quite quiet, since the Manchus have no great sympathy with the rebels, a fact which further tends to speedy re-establishment of order. The reports received by the General Staff are regarded as being very reassuring and the successes of the allied troops have caused much satisfaction. The telegrams show that the Russian troops have everywhere successfully broken the resistance of the Chinese Regulars, and specially distinguished themselves on the left bank of the Peiho on the 14th ult., where they captured 42 guns. The Ministry of Finance has received reports announcing that M. Botcharoff, the engineer, reported from Done on July 23 that M. Offenberg, the engineer, with his detachment, had arrived at Tsurukhtai the previous evening, that the rolling stock of the fourth section had been plundered, and that eleven persons had been killed.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION OF AIGUN.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The engineer Ryshoff, telegraphing on the 19th inst., from Dono, in Transbaikalia, states that Engineer Botscharoff has arrived safely at Staro Turukhaitui. Six station buildings have been for the greater part burned and plundered. Botscharoff came with all the Russian officials and workmen employed, and brought the money with him, but left the personal effects behind. The remaining employes of the fifth section of the railway are expected to arrive the day after to-morrow. The Mongols are behaving well to the Russians and are quiet.

The organ of the Department of Trade and Manufacture publishes the following account of the defence of Blagovestchensk:—The Chinese troops are being successfully kept off. The appearance of the Chinese before the town aroused the entire Cossack population. The Cossack Militia from Petrojavlovsk arrived at Blagovestchensk, and reinforced General Gribski's troops. On July 18th the Chinese were repulsed, and since the 19th all is quiet.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S APPEAL TO FRANCE.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S REPLY.

Paris, July 21.—The Ministers met this morning under the presidency of M. Loubet. The Minister for Foreign Affairs read the telegram received from the Emperor of China. It bears the marks of authenticity, and emanates from the Emperor Kwang Hsu, that is from the regular Government, and not from the Government of the son of Prince Tuan. The message does not contain in express terms an appeal for mediation, but it is worded in such a way as to convey the desire of the Emperor for the benevolent assistance of the President of the Republic of France in order to put an end to the present situation. The telegram begins by referring to the fact that France has always maintained good relations with China in spite of the Yunnan and Kwang Hsu incidents, and suggests that in view of this traditional friendship of France for China, the former should assist the latter in the present circumstances. It concludes by soliciting the initiative of President Loubet for the settlement of the disagreeable state of things between China and the Western Powers.

The President's reply was telegraphed last night to M. Pichon at Peking. It is said that the question of French mediation could not be usefully considered until absolute certainty had been obtained on the following points:

(1) That effective protection and full liberty to communicate with their Governments be assured to the French representative and his colleagues at Peking.

(2) That Prince Tuan and the high functionaries responsible for present events be removed from the Government pending their eventual punishment.

(3) That the authorities and troops throughout the Empire be ordered to cease all hostilities against the foreigners.

(4) That measures be taken for the rigorous repression of the insurrectionary movement of the Boxers.

So long as these indispensable guarantees have not been given there can be no place for any but military action. M. Pichon is further instructed not to take this message to the Emperor, but to insist on its being fetched from the Legation.

General Dodds has been appointed to the chief command of the French forces in Indo-China in succession to General Borgnis Desbordes.—Reuter.

CHINA'S APPEAL TO GERMANY.

COUNT BULOW'S REPLY.

The text of Chinese Imperial messages addressed to Germany and the United States was made public on Wednesday. That to Germany was as follows:—"The Imperial Chinese Legation has the honour to submit to the kind attention to the German Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs the following telegram from the Chinese Council of State, as entrusted to Yuan-Shi-Kai, Governor of Shantung, for transmission to Yu-Lien-Yuen, Taotai of Shanghai, and, through him, to this Legation. The Emperor of the Tatsing Dynasty sends greeting to His Majesty the German Emperor. China and Germany have long lived at peace. On neither side has any distrust arisen. Recently there have been outbreaks of enmity between the Chinese populace and the native Christians, and this unexpectedly led to the murder of the Imperial German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, by rebels, an occurrence which impels us to express our deepest regret. An investigation with a view to the arrest and punishment of the murderers was in progress when all the foreign Powers suspected that the Imperial Chinese Government was conniving at the prosecution of the Christians by the populace. Thereupon followed, first, the seizure of the Taku forts, hostilities began, and the trouble grew ever greater. The condition in which China now finds herself is difficult to regulate, especially as the Chinese Government has no intention of ever allowing any change to enter into the good relations existing between China and the foreign Powers, for it is only the circumstances obtaining at the moment which have brought the Government, to its great regret, into this condition of duress. In order to overcome the general hostility to the Chinese Government and clear up the situation only one resource remains—namely, to appeal for the succour of Germany. Therefore, we open our hearts to your Majesty in this letter, in the hope that the continuance of friendly relations may thereby be reassured, and that the Emperor may be moved to conceive a plan for the attainment of this object, and take the lead in order to restore the former peaceful state of things. We beg of you to vouchsafe a favourable answer, for which our gratitude to your Majesty will ever remain most lively. "Given the 23rd day of the Sixth Moon in the 26th year of the Kwangsu Calendar (July 19th, 1900), Berlin, July 21, 1900."

In reply to this the following telegram was given to the Chinese Legation last evening:—"The State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Count von Bulow, has received the cable Note of the Chinese Legation of July 21, containing a telegraphic message from His Majesty the Emperor of China to His Majesty the Emperor King. Count von Bulow does not consider himself in a position to bring this telegram under the notice of the Emperor King until the fate of the foreign Ministers and other foreigners shut up in Peking is cleared up, and the Chinese Government has made atonement for the atrocious murder of the Imperial Minister, and offered adequate guarantees for future behaviour in conformity with International law and civilisation."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ROBERTS LEAVES PRETORIA.

GENERAL ADVANCE EASTWARD.

KRUGER RETIRING TO LYDENBURG.

ANOTHER RAID BY DE WET.

A SERIES OF "MISHAPS."

(Compiled from the Home papers of July 20 to 27.)

Lord Roberts has begun a general advance eastward from Pretoria. He was on Wednesday at Bronkhorst Station, on the Delagoa Bay railway. The Boers have retreated, and no opposition is expected until Middelburg is reached. Mr. Kruger is said to have left for the Lydenburg district.

General De Wet, who is accompanied by ex-President Steyn, has been very active during the past week. He succeeded on Sunday in cutting the railway at Honingspruit, and captured a supply train with a hundred Highlanders. In is also officially reported that two hundred Welsh Fusiliers have been captured by the Boers in a supply train near Roodeval. Whether or not this is the same train captured by the Boers, together with a hundred Highlanders, is not known.

Lord Roberts reports under Tuesday's date that General Broadwood, who is in pursuit of De Wet, has captured five of that commandant's waggons. Broadwood was waiting at Vredefort for General Little.

FIGHTING NEAR PRETORIA.

POLE-CAREW AND HUNTER ENGAGED.

Donkerhoek, Sunday (via Pretoria, Monday Evening).—Yesterday a reconnaissance was made by General Pole-Carew's division east of Donkerhoek. In the hills running parallel to the railway were discovered a number of Boer snipers, and these were quickly dislodged. General Hutton's force was located further to the south-east, and at the same time came in contact with the enemy, who disclosed two guns and a pom-pom. The latter fired a few volleys in the direction of our artillery, but the shooting was so inaccurate that not one of our men were hit. The Boers eventually retired, General Pole-Carew's guns shelling them at long range.—Central News.

EELAND RIVER OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH.

Pretoria, July 23.—To-day General Stevenson's Brigade occupied Eeland River, and General Ian Hamilton took possession of Doornkraal.—Reuter.

DE WET MAKING FOR THE VAAL.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The War Office on Tuesday received the following telegram from the Officer Commanding the Line of Communications:—

Capetown, July 23, 6-50 p.m.—In continuation of my telegram of 22nd July, further news from Kroonstad is as follows:—No news from Hunter. Colonel Bullock reports from Honingspruit, July 22, midday.—The latest information is that the Boers in force crossed the line to the south of Serfontein during the night. At present the line is clear of them. Boer scouts asked local farmer the way to Kerr's Store, near the junction of the Vaal and Rhenoster, where he said that De Wet would join another commando, and that all convoys were going there. He further reports the capture of one officer and 100 men at Wingrow. Line slightly damaged, and will soon be clear. Captain Fowler proceeds to-morrow to repair wire. Little reports from Wadihook, July 20, that he was sending ambulance and a few waggons of supplies to Lindley under the Geneva Cross to bring sick into Kroonstad. Little should have joined Broadwood by this. Remounts are being sent from Bloemfontein.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" telegraphs:—Advices from Bloemfontein state that the British authorities have ceased to compel leading Dutch residents to ride on trains upon which De Wet might be expected to fire. The Boer commander has intimated that he would fire just the same, as the Dutchmen should not have surrendered.

ROBERTS ADVANCING EASTWARDS.

GENERAL FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Bronkhorst Spruit, July 24.—A general advance eastward is in progress. General French, with two brigades, is in the south, General Pole-Carew in the centre, and General Hamilton and Colonel Mahon in the north. The column has arrived here practically unopposed.—Reuter.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The War Office on Wednesday issued the following telegram from Lord Roberts:—

Vander Merive Railway Station, July 24.—Railway and telegraph communication restored during last night. In the supply train captured by the enemy near Roodeval were two officers and 200 men of the Royal Wesh Fusiliers; most of them were taken prisoners. Baden-Powell reports from Majato Pass on the 22nd that Colonels Aircy and Lussington, with only 450 men, drove 1,000 Boers from very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. Our casualties: Killed, Captain Robinson, Royal Marines, and five men; wounded, 19 men.

We made a general advance yesterday from the position we have been holding east of Pretoria since the 12th June. Ian Hamilton, coming from the north, reached Rustfoetein, about seven miles due north of railway station, on the 22nd. This so completely commanded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned the strong position they had been occupying in the front of Pole-Carew's division. Stephenson's Brigade advanced yesterday without opposition to EElandsRiver Station. Our right was protected by the First and Fourth Brigades of Cavalry under French, and Hutton's Mounted Infantry. The former crossed to the east of the Wilge River. De Wet's force is continuing its move in a north-easterly direction, and, was at Vredefort on the 22nd. Broadwood is not far behind it, and Little, of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade is following Broadwood. The War Office append the following note to this despatch:—It is not clear whether the supply train captured by the enemy near Roodeval, with two officers and 200 men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, referred to in this telegram is identical with the supply train, with 100 Highlanders the capture of which was reported by the General Officer Commanding at Capetown in the telegrams of the 22nd and 23rd inst. An inquiry on this point has been sent to Lord Roberts.

LORD ROBERTS AT BRONKHORST SPRUIT.

The War Office has also issued the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

July 24, 9-35 p.m.—We marched to-day to Bronkhorst Spruit, the place where the 94th Foot was attacked on December 20, 1880. The graves of the officers ond men who fell on that occasion are in very fair preservation, and now will be put into good order. Our march was unopposed, but both French's Cavalry and Hutton's Mounted Infantry, who are making a wide detour on our right, came across bodies of the enemy. These were driven back, leaving several dead and wounded behind them. A good many prisoners were also taken. We had only one casualty—Lieutenant Elsworth, 1st Australian Horse—who, I regret to say, was killed. Broadwood reports that he captured five of De Wet's waggons to-day, and was waiting at Vredefort until Little joined him.

Bronkhorst Spruit, Tuesday Evening.—The Eleventh Division and Hamilton's Division reached here to-day from Pretoria. Not a shot was fired on the way, and not a Boer was seen. The Boers have totally destroyed the big bridge over the river but have succeded in clearing out safely. They were about 4,000 strong, and commenced retiring upon their laager at Vaalbank on Saturday. They were all away on Sunday.—Central News.

NO RESISTANCE EXPECTED TO MIDDELBURG.

Bronkhurst Spruit, July 24.—The Boers are reported to be moving in a north-easterly direction towards Lydenburg, whither Mr. Kruger is also proceeding. A portion of the enemy remains due north of Bushveldt. It is unlikely that our progress to Middleburg will be contested.—Reuter.

TWO HUNDRED WELSH FUSILIERS CAPTURED.

SHARP FIGHT AT RETIEFS NEK.

Capetown, Tuesday Evening.—Lord Roberts, from Vander Merwe Station, to-day reports that the telegraph and Railway between Kroonstad and Pretoria have been restored during the night. A supply train in charge of two officers and 200 Royal Welsh Fusiliers has been captured by a large force of the enemy near Roodeval. The majority of the Welsh Fusiliers were taken prisoners. The position at Retiefs Nek, held by the Sussex Regiment and the Highland Light Infantry, was attacked by the Boers, and after severe fighting the British were compelled to retire, having sustained over fifty casualties. The enemy were strongly entrenched, and our fire had little or no effect upon them. General Baden-Powell reports from Majato Pass that on Saturday Lieutenants Airey and Lushington with 450 men dispersed 1,000 Boers from a strong position, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. The Boers are now retreating to the east of Pretoria. Commandant De Wet's army was located at Vredefort on Saturday retiring in a north-easterly direction.—Central News.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S OPERATIONS.

A SEVEN HOURS ENGAGEMENT.

Maseru, July 23. General Rundle engaged the Boers last Thursday, and compelled them to retire after seven hours fight. The troops took possession

of, and still hold the mountain which the Boers occupied north-west of Rooikrantz.—Reuter.

FIGHTING NEAR BETHLEHEM.

Bethlehem, July 22.—We had a reconnaissance yesterday, in which the Berkshire Yeomanry, the Imperial Bushmen, and the 38th Field Battery took part. They encountered the enemy who had taken up a strong position on a hill ten miles west of Bethlehem. Considerable fighting ensued, but with no decisive result, our force being insufficient to drive the enemy from the hill. The Yeomanry took a kopje but were obliged to retire at dusk. They lost an officer and nine men in the course of the retirement. Sniping is now proceeding on the hills near the town, but no serious fighting is likely to occur, as the Boers are in small parties, and are constantly moving about outside our picket lines.—Reuter.

Bethlehem, July, 22.—Sharp but indecisive fighting occured yesterday a few miles west of this place. The Boers were found to be holding a hill, from which the British force, consisting of Berkshire Yeomanry, Imperial Bushmen, and some Artillery was not strong enough to drive them. The Yeomanry took a kopje during the fightiug, but were obliged to retire in the evening.—Reuter.

MORE CORNERING OF THE ENEMY.

Winburg, July 24, 11·5 a.m.—General Rundle's operations have now turned into preventing the Boers from moving out of Brandwater Basin southwards. Portions of his force strongly command the only passages for guns and wheeled transport in the district. General Rundle's continued success in this direction reflects on him the highest credit. He is preventing any possibility of further raids similar to De Wet's. One group of 10 Boers is roving near Trommel, but is unable to do any harm owing to General Rundle's measures.

Veldt fires are always raging and destroying vast areas of grazing land. This loss to the transport cattle is becoming so serious that General Rundle has issued strict orders regarding the matter, but many of the fires are started by Kaffirs, who are intimidated by the Boers.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

MRS. KRUGER LEAVES PRETORIA.

Correspondents at Lourenco Marques report that Mrs. Kruger has gone to Barbarton along with the burghers families. She left Pretoria of her own accord.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following correspondence, which took place last year between Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and Mr. Wyndham, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper at the request of Sir James Kitson, M.P. :—

30, Grosvenor-road, Westminster, S.W., Oct. 31, 1899.

Dear Wyndham,—I am sure you will excuse me for troubling you at a busy time as I have a suggestion to make which seems to me of importance as regards the medical aspects of the South African campaign. I think you have done admirably in sending out Sir William MacCormac, Mr. Treves, and Mr. Makins. They will be splendid help from a surgical point of view. There remains, however, the medical and sanitary side. In all human probability there will be a great loss of life from fever and other maladies more or less preventable by careful sanitary work. To meet this prospect it would be wise to send out a small Sanitary Commission, or a Commissioner with assistante. Such aid would be invaluable to the Army medical officers in assisting them to prevent the loss of life to which I have referred. I thought of going out myself for the purpose of lending any aid I could, as I have had as you know life-long experience as a physician ; and during the last cholera invasion, as Secretary to the Local Government Board, I had the main responsibility of the health defence of the kingdom. I fear, however, that as a private individual I could do little or nothing. I therefore write to you to say that if you decide to do anything in the direction I have indicated I will gladly place my services at the disposal of the War Office. I am not willing to resign my seat in the House of Commons, and so I should wish to go out in an unpaid capacity.—Yours very truly,

Walter Foster.

P.S.—I send this letter to you as I have spoken to you of Army medical matters in the House of Commons. If you like to see me, I could call on Saturday or next week.

War Office, November 1, 1899.

"Dear Foster,—I have to thank you for your letter of yesterday. I will show it to Lord Lansdowne, and let you know as soon as I can whether he agrees with your suggestion of a Sanitary Commission, and if so, whether he will be able to accept your very kind offer of service.—Yours sincerely,

"Sir B. Walter Foster, M.P., George Wyndham."

War Office, November 9, 1899.

My Dear Foster,—I put your scheme of a Sanitary Commission for South Africa before the Secretary of State, and it was carefully considered by the medical authorities here. They think that the need of special assistance is not the same in sanitary matters as in surgical operations. The general practice of an Army doctor must necessarily make him inferior as an operator to skilled specialists, but sanitary investigations are among the most important of his daily duties, and he is constantly accumulating experience with regard to them. The Director-General therefore does not regard as necessary the establishment of such a commission as you recommend. Lord Lansdowne concurs in this view, and desires me to express to you, when communicating the decision, his sense of the patriotic feelings which inspired your suggestion, and your offer of personal service.—Yours very truly, George Wyndham.

"Sir Walter Foster, M. P."

"30, Grosvenor-road, Westminster, November 14, 1899.

"Dear Wyndham,—Thank you for your letter conveying to me Lord Lansdowne's decision. I am very sorry the Secretary of State has not been able to accept my offer or my suggestion.—Yours very truly,

"Walter Foster."

TESTIMONY OF PROFESSOR WATSON CHEYNE.

Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, the consulting surgeon to Lord Roberts' force, writes to the "Times" his experience from the Modder to Pretoria.

Very soon, however (he says, after describing the ample preliminary arrangements made at (Bloemfontein), the cases of sickness increased so markedly that it was found impossible to accommodate any more in buildings, and, though in the first instance attempts had been made to keep the field hospitals in a state of readiness for any onward move, it was absolute essential to fill them up with the sick. As the epidemic continued to spread, this sad state of affairs became daily more and more distressing, while there was but little increase in the facilities for dealing with it.

There were only two ways of overcoming the difficulty. The one was to get up more general hospitals with their equipment and the other was to evacuate as many of the patients towards the base as possible. Both of these solutions depended entirely on the question of transport, and it was for some time a matter of the greatest difficulty to get transport for either purpose. There was only a single line of railway for about 750 miles from Capetown, with a very important bridge broken at Norvals Pont, and it was not until the beginning of April that the bridge was sufficiently repaired to admit of trains running through. Naturally, in the first instance, food for men and horses and ammunition for the defence of the place were brought in. It must also be remembered that Bloemfontein was not the only place supplied by this line, but that stores had to be carried to numerous intermediate points, so that the various sidings became crowded and the difficulty of getting trains through to the terminus was enormous. Not a day elapsed that Colonel Stevenson was not doing his best and I know that Lord Roberts did all in his power to help Colonel Stevenson and was most anxious about the accommodation for the sick. Nevertheless it was not till well on in April that any considerable amount of tents and equipments was able to arrive.

As regards the other possibility of evacuating to the base, similar difficulties were present. Even when the hospital trains were able to run up, they could, of course, only take away about 90 each two or three times a week, perhaps not so many as the daily admissions of sick. In spite of every earnest endeavour to remedy matters it was thus impossible to avoid the great overcrowding of the field hospitals during April, and it is no doubt correct that a large number of patients had to be crowded into each tent, and that many of them had to lie on the ground. Here, however, it was purely a choice of difficulties. All the tents present and obtainable at Bloemfontein were utilised, and they were hardly sufficient to cover all the patients when packed as closely as possible. Had beds been available, and had they been used in the tents, the number of patients placed under shelter would have been greatly diminished.

A complaint was made that the sick were sent, especially from Kloonstad, for a long distance in ox-waggons unattended by medical men or even by hospital orderlies. Mr. Burdett-Coutts's letters on these matters to the Military Secretary were shown to me, and I made a number of inquiries. The result of my inquiries in various directions was that anything of the kind described by Mr. Burdett-Coutts must have been something quite accidental and exceptional, because, as a matter of fact, in all cases where sick people were sent down to railhead who required medical attendance, a medical officer was sent along with them.

Reference has also been made to patients having been left on the platform at Bloemfontein without anyone looking after them. I have only heard of two instances in which this occurred, and they were both capable of a very simple explanation if it had been sought for.

One thing I am perfectly satisfied about, however, is that any delay which may have occasionally arisen in the admission of patients was not due to neglect or oversight.

Personally I strongly agree that female nurses are better, especially for cases of typhoid fever, than males. I must confess that those who have had much experience of Army requirements have invariably taken the opposite view. In any case, women could not go forward with an advancing army, nor can they be employed in field hospitals, and female nurses must be limited to base hospitals. In this campaign a much larger number of female nurses than is arranged for in the Army Regulations was employed.

I was surprised to find that, quite unanimously, wounded persons much preferred to be carried in an ox-waggon. In the veldt there are no roads, the tracks which here and there exist are very much broken up, and the result is that a light waggon with springs, such as an ambulance waggon, is constantly oscillating and jolting the patients, whereas a heavy springless ox-waggon sinks through the soft elevations and does not oscillate to the same extent.

Many of the difficulties and many of the defects which may be picked out in the Army medical service in the field depend, in my opinion, on one great point—namely, that the Army Medical Department is not provided with its own independent transport. The field hospital which has done the greatest amount of good work during the campaign is the New South Wales Ambulance. It came provided with its own transport, and formed a unit absolutely independent of the rest of the Army. Indeed, without this field hospital the Army Medical Department would very often have been in serious difficulties during the course of the campaign. It is not the least of the debts which we owe to the Colonies that Australia has sent us such an excellent medical equipment, which has performed invaluable services in the field, and which is an excellent object-lesson for our own field hospitals.

THE HOSPITAL INQUIRY.

The committee appointed by Her Majesty's Government to inquire into the hospital treatment of our sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa, held their first meeting on Friday for the purpose of arranging the course of proceedings. Lord Justice Romer occupied the chair, and all the other members were present—Dr. Church, Professor Cunningham, Sir David Richmond, and Mr. Frederick Harrison. The proceedings were private, but the "Daily Telegraph" is in a position to state that the committee will begin their investigation immediately by examining witnesses in England, a great many soldiers who were at Bloemfontein and other places complained of by Mr. Burdett-Coutts having been invalided home. Possibly, at the end of next week the committee will sail for South Africa, where the purpose visiting the various field and other hospitals to which pointed reference has been made, taking whatever evidence they may deem necessary on the spot.

Lord Justice Romer and his colleagues hope to return to this country at the beginning of November, shortly after which his Lordship will prepare a draft report for submission to the committee as a body, so that, all being well, the public may expect to know the result of their labours before Christmas. It will be observed that for all practical purposes the evidence will be taken within the period of the Long Vacation, which begins on August 12, and ends on October 24. The absence of Lord Justice Romer, therefore, need occasion no appreciable inconvenience to the Court of Appeal, of which he is a member. He will leave England a few days before the Long Vacation commences, and return shortly after it ends, but the Lord Chancellor has full power to make whatever arrangements may prove to be necessary during this brief absence from the Royal Courts of Justice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Onipenta, 3120 tons, Captain R F Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BISN Cossa Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C W Brebner, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Mauritius 19th July, with a cargo of sugar.

THE Clan Line ss Clan Forbes, 1,513 tons, Captain E Oly, arrived in harbour on Friday from Glasgow 12th. July via Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Wilson Lines ss Mikado 2,306 tons, Captain J Ward, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, 12th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Green, Mr Mawson, Mr Tickell, and Mr James. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE BISN Cossa Dumra, 761 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 9th August, with a general cargo and the following passengers : Mrs Delmain and infant, Mr S Newcome, Mr Wilson, Mr A Evile, Mr H Lucas, Sergt Peake, Captain Webb Ware, Mr Armstrong Captain Sartorius, Mr L Robertson, H H the Nawab of Bhawalpur and friend, and 61 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy				Wet Basin	Torpedo Catcher
Investigator			Heming	Dry Dock	R I M S
Nancoury			Mills	Do.	R I M S
H Bolckow	629		Baker		B & P S N Co
Byculla	1095		Kedsley		M M & Co
Ilcaface	372		Maloney		V Ebram & Co
Clan Monroe	3721		McPherson		P M & Co
Kangra	1178		Hirst		M M & Co
St Ninian	1938		Ramsay		M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935		Corran		P M & Co
Dido	3127		Pickering		M M & Co
Clan Forbes	1513		Oly		F Muir & Co
Oriental	3085		Japhson		P & O Co
Mikado	2306		Ward		F Muir & Co
Grosvenor			Brebner		H S Sidick
Dumra	762		Russell		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
A	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	14-8	F Heyer
B	Naseri	911	Davison	P Gulf	13-8	B & P S N Co
G	Hoseinee	993	Hughes			B & P S N Co
H	Brookside	1702	Dabner	Calcutta	11-8	W & A G & Co
K	Thyra	1244	Dunning	Java	13-8	M M & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Repairing		Shepd & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Do
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
P	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
Q	India	2590	Plommer	Madras		Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	14-8	Shepd & Co
	Sabermati	824	Fakeera	Bhownagar	14-8	Do
	Indravati	513	Adam	Marma Goa	11-8	Do
	Kaveri	553	Ahmed			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ashruf	2202	McAllister	E Africa	13-8	H C Joosub
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporite	Genoa	15-8	F Baldovino
4	Bhagno	1509	Maganzini	China	16-8	F Baldovino
5	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Liverpool	20-8	K N & Co
6	Valetta	2918	Tillard	London	25-8	P & O S N Co
7	Clyde	4098	Valentine	China	14-8	P & O Co
9	C of Edinburgh	3060	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Gl Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
14	Pachumba	544	Skinner	Karachi	14-8	M M & Co
15	Pemba	986	Martyr	P Gulf	16-8	M M & Co
16	London Bridge	1935	Chiners	London	30-8	K N & Co

MERWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Crescent	904	Galley	Calcutta	H C Joosub
Godaveri		Repairs		Suepd & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Oriental s	Jephson	London, July 19
	Mikado s	Ward	Hull, July 12
	Grosvenor bq	Brebner	Mauritius, July 19
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Aug 9
12	Hochheimer s	Sandstedt	Ham urg, July 5
	Okhla s	McDiarmid	Calcutta, July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Brookside s	Dabner	Calcutta
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
	Sobraon s	Webmer	London
	Lindon Bates dgr	Glidell	Calcutta
12	Formosa transport	Curhitt	China
	Onipenta s	Thomson	Calcutta

The steamer Dido, entered for loading on Saturday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—25 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co ; Clan Macfarlane s—30 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.

Australia s—20 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow s—140 boxes candles, E M Abdeally.

Stanley Hall s—200 boxes stationery F Hoosenally.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—17 packages ham, bacon and cheese Treacher and Co.

Sobraon s—159 cases provisionally Treachor and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Yarra s—2 barrels claret Phillips and Co.

Arabia s—70 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—40 cases provision D Cowasjee 25 cases provision H Abdool Coder ; 20 cases provision Phillips and Co ; 60 cases provisionally Jehangir J Cooper.

FROM NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—1536 barrels lubricating oil Vaccum Oil Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger—19 cases whisky and 20 cases gin H J Rustomjee and Co.

Rothenfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—15 bales hides Ahmed Hajee Cassom and Co.

FOR LONDON.

London Bridge s—50 bales hides W and A Graham and Co ; 35 bales hides Allarkhia Canjee ; 25 cwt indigo Girdhoridas Radhakison.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2003 cwt linseed 400 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

R Rubattino s—602 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—50 bales twist Curseljee Bomanjee.

Bisagno s—8 cases Indian condiments E S Setna and Co.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 27.

HOME.

A GREAT art collection has been left to the nation by Mr. Constantine Ionides of Brighton.

A Supplementary Civil Service Estimate for £241,221 has been issued. Of this amount £200,000 is required to enable the Cape Coast Colony to meet the expenses in connexion with the Ashanti troubles.

Collisions.—The Campania sank a sailing vessel in St. George's Channel on the 21st, and 11 lives were lost. Outside Belfast Lough another fatal collision occurred.

Court.—The Queen went from Windsor on the 20th to stay at Osborne. The Prince of Wales received on the 24th the Honorary Fellow-ship of the Royal College of Sargeons. The Duke and Duchess of York visited Wolverhampton on the 23rd.

Cricket.—The match betwen Lancashire and Yorkshire was drawn on Saturday. Middlesex defeated Leicestershire, Kent beat Somerset, the Sussex and Surrey match was drawn, Essex defeated Hampshire, Notts drew with Gloucestershire and Derbyshire with the West Indians, while Warwickshire defeated London County at Birmingham by nine wickets. At Lord's, on Wednesday, Middlesex defeated Essex. At the Oval, Kent v. Surrey was drawn, as was Derbyshire v. Warwickshire, Somerset beat Hampshire, Yorkshire defeated Gloucestershire and Leicestershire v. Lancashire was left drawn.

Labour.—A strike for increased pay is beginning on the Great Eastern Railway.

Law.—The case of "Walter v. Lane" was before the House of Lords on the 20th and 23rd inst. The proprietors of "The Times" are appealing from the decision of the Court of Appeal, which reversed the judgment of Mr. Justice North as to copyright in "The Times" reports of public speeches, in this particular case verbatim reports of speeches by Lord Rosebery.

Medical.—The centenary festival of the Royal College of Surgeons began on the 25th. In the morning demonstrations were given in the Hunterian Museum at the college in Lincoln's-inn-fields by the Conservator, Professor Charles Stewart. In the evening a "conversazione" was held at the college.—The British Pharmaceutical Conference was opened on the 24th at the Holborn Restaurant. The president Mr. E. M. Holmes, said that there were about 15,600 registered chemists, of whom not more than one-tenth derived their principal income from dispensing prescriptions.

Mr. Long, M.P., will not offer himself for re-election in Liverpool, owing to differences with the Conservative Divisional Council on the Church question.

Naval and Military.—The Naval Manœuvres began on the 24th.—A Supplementary Army Estimate for £11,500,000 has been issued, bringing up the Army Estimates for this financial year to £76,000,000.—At Bisley the Queen's Prize was won on the 21st by Private Ward, Devonshire Volunteers, Colour-Sergeant Comery, Highland Light Infantry, being second. The St. George's Vase went to Armourer Sergeant Fulton, Middlesex Ribles, Scotland won the National Volunteer Challenge Trophy, and the Kolapore Cup was won by the Mother Country.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on July 19 read the Irish Tithe Rent-Charge Bill a second time, and Lord Brassey initiated a discussion on the Reserve Forces of Australia. On the 20th Lord Northbrook called attention to the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, Lord Salisbury also speaking. The Education Bill was read a second time on the 23rd, as was the Prohibition of Exportation of Arms Bill. The Agricultural Holdings Bill received its second reading on the 24th.—In the House of Commons on the 19th the Irish Intermediate Education Bill was read a second time and the Agricultural Holdings Bill received its third reading. On the 20th an amendment to the Irish Education Vote, calling for measures to facilitate the teaching of the Irish language, was rejected by 104 to 70. On the 23rd the Military Lands Bill was read a second time by 186 to 47, and the Volunteers Bill was amended in committee. On the 24th the Companies Bill was considered on report. On the 25th there was an important debate, including a speech by Mr. Chamberlain on the South African war, and especially on the treatment of rebels. On a division the Government obtained a majority of 208 to 52.

The heat has again been extreme this week in England, and worse on the Continent.

The Queenborough Pier was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 19th.

The Turf.—The Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, on the 20th, were won by the Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee.

THE EMPIRE.

The war.—Lord Methuen occupied Heckpoort on the 19th, and continuing his march, engaged the enemy's rearguard near Zandsfontein on the 20th. Early on the 21st he dispersed the Boers at Oliphant's Nek with heavy loss. Rustenburg has thus been relieved and Methuen and Baden-Powell have joined hands. The latter reports that at Majato Pass, on the 22nd, Colonels Airey and Lassington with 450 men drove 1,000 Boers from a very strong position and scattered them with considerable loss. General Broadwood had a sharp fight at Palmietfontein on July 19 with a commando which is believed to be accompanied by Steyn. On the 21st the Boers attacked our post at railhead, 13 miles east of Heidelberg. The small force there, principally Royal Dublin Fusiliers, were surrounded, but succeeded in beating off the enemy before reinforcements arrived. General Knox, at Kroonstad, states that the wires and main railway north of Honing Spruit are cut. De Wet has crossed the railway and is going north-east. A supply train, with 100 Highlanders, has been captured. De Wet's force was at Vredefort on the 22nd, with Colonel Broadwood not far behind. Colonel Broadwood reached Vredefort on the 24th, having captured five of De Wet's wagons. In a supply train, which was captured by the enemy at Roodeval, were two officers and 200 men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Most of them were taken prisoners. It is not clear whether this train is the same as the one containing the captured Highlanders.—Lord Roberts now telegraphs that his general advance has begun. General Ian Hamilton reached Rustfontein near Bronkhorst Spruit, on the 22nd inst., and so completely commanded the enemy's line of retreat that they abandoned their strong position in front of General Pole-Carew's Division. A brigade of this division advanced on the 23rd, without opposition to Elands River Station. On the 24th the main force marched to Bronkhorst Spruit. The march was unopposed. Generals French and Hutton, on the right drove back bodies of the enemy and took several prisoners.—Sir Alfred Milner opened the Cape Parliament on the 19th. Mr. Merriman's resolution in the Assembly for the immediate repeal of martial law in the rebellious districts was strongly opposed by Mr. Rose-Innes and also by Mr. Solomon, the late Attorney-General.—Ex-Chief Justice Kotze has been appointed Attorney-General for Rhodesia.

Mr. Wolmarans has been arrested at Pretoria. A quantity of arms and bar gold was found concealed in his house.—Victoria Crosses have been conferred upon Captain M. F. M. Meiklejohn, Gordon Highlanders, Second Lieutenant John Norwood, 5th Dragoon Guards, and Sergeant-Major (now Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant) William Robertson, Gordon Highlanders. The decorations are for services in Natal.—The Hospitals Commission met on the 24th, and will leave for South Africa on August 4. Evidence was heard on the 25th from the Rev. W. H. Orford, Sir Howard Vincent, Dr. Watson Cheyne, and a trooper in the City Imperial Volunteers.

Ashanti.—Colonel Willcocks has telegraphed fully confirming the news of the relief of the garrison at Kumassi by his troops on July 15, after two days running fight.

FOREIGN.

China.—The United States Government has received what it regards as a genuine telegram from the American Minister in Peking. The Chinese assign July 18 as the date of the message, which reads thus :—"In British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent a general massacre." A written message from Mr. Conger, dated July 4, was received at Tientsin on the 21st. It said that the foreigners had been besieged for two weeks in the British Legation. There was grave danger of a general massacre by the Chinese soldiers who were shelling the Legation daily. Relief must come soon if at all. The city was without government except by the Chinese army which was determined to massacre all foreigners in Peking. The British Consul at Tien-tsin has received a letter from Sir C. MacDonald, also dated July 4, saying that there were then enough provisions to last a fortnight, but that the garrison was unable to hold out for many days against the determined attack. There had been 44 deaths and about double the number of wounded. An Imperial Edict, dated July 18, declared that all the foreign Ministers in Peking, except the German Minister, are safe, and that the fullest protection has been afforded to them.—Sir Halliday Macartney, English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London, states that the Peking Legations are safe and are about to proceed to Tien-tsin.—Li Hung Chang has arrived at Shanghai.—The disturbances are spreading, and the governors of several provinces are joining the anti-foreign movement.—Tien-tsin and the neighbourhood have been entirely evacuated by the Chinese troops.—The Admirals have by a majority decided to hand over the control of the railway between Ta-ku and Tien-tsin to the Russians. The British and American Admirals dissented.—The railway is now in working order. The Chinese Emperor has appealed in turn to Japan, America, France, Germany, and Austria for mediation.—*Times*

THE expedition to Lake Tanganyika in Centra, Africa has been successful in its explorations, which have been carried on through the great Rift Valley from the south of Lake Nyassa to the Albert Nyanza. It was found that the old marine flora of Lake Tanganyika did not extend to any of the lakes northward, though there was geological evidence pointing to some former extension of the late westward along the Congo Valley.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

HAVE YOU TRIED VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

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J. & R. TENNENT'S TRADE MARK PILSENER BEER BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0 —

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

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CALCUTTA:—The Great Eastern Hotel Co. Ltd. BOMBAY:—Aldridge, Salmon & Co., Ltd. KARACHI:—Latham & Co. MADRAS:—Spencer & Co. RANGOON:—A. Scott & Co.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARDMATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The ollowing letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is, that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

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J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited 24 & 25 Old Bond Street, London.

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is not as terrible as certainty of continued torture from rheumatism throughout life. Life becomes worth very little when made unbearable by unremitting pain. Rheumatism is no respecter of persons. It attacks the seemingly healthy, and prevents the enjoyment of pleasure or the pursuit of business.

The certainty of suffering from rheumatism is not more sure than the certainty of a cure from the use of

Little's Oriental Balm.

Hundreds have tried it, and are to-day enjoying the relief & complete, speedy cure. You may be one of these fortunates if you will. Try this remedy as directed, and you will soon find relief. It is easy to take, and it is applied externally. It has cured others—will cure you.

Sold at 1 Re. a bottle.

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The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

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Sticks Quickly and Permanently Never Ferments or Moulds

"A PERFECT Food for Infants." MRS. ADA S. BAILIN, *Editress of "Baby."*

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST

For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.B., *Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No holerequired to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.



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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,

LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS,

Of every description for Embroidery.

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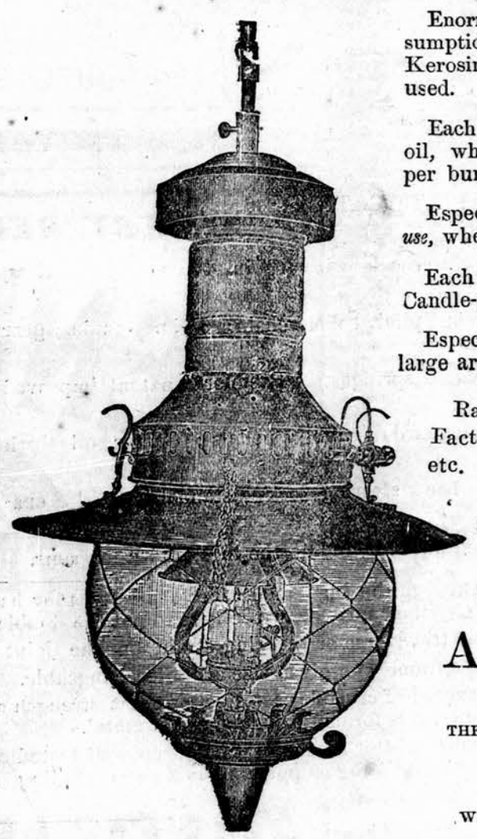
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Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

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The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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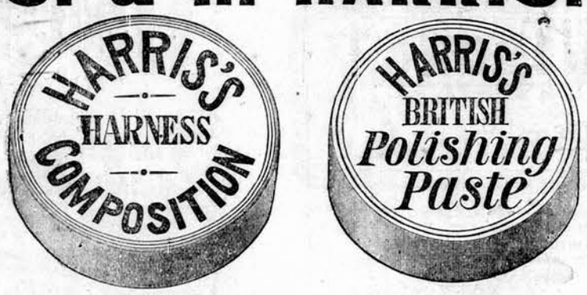
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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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Face Spots.
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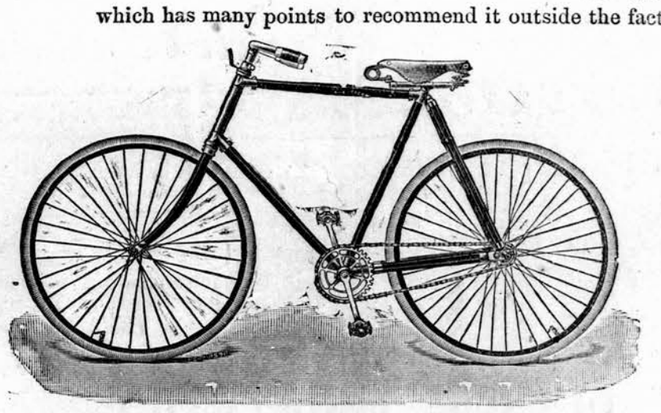
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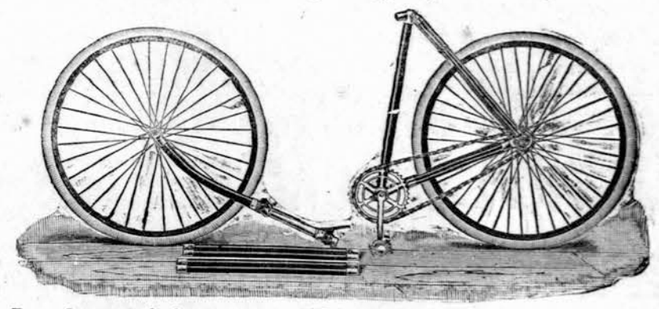
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The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

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All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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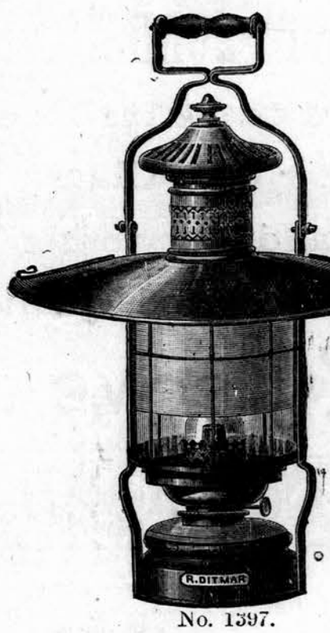
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